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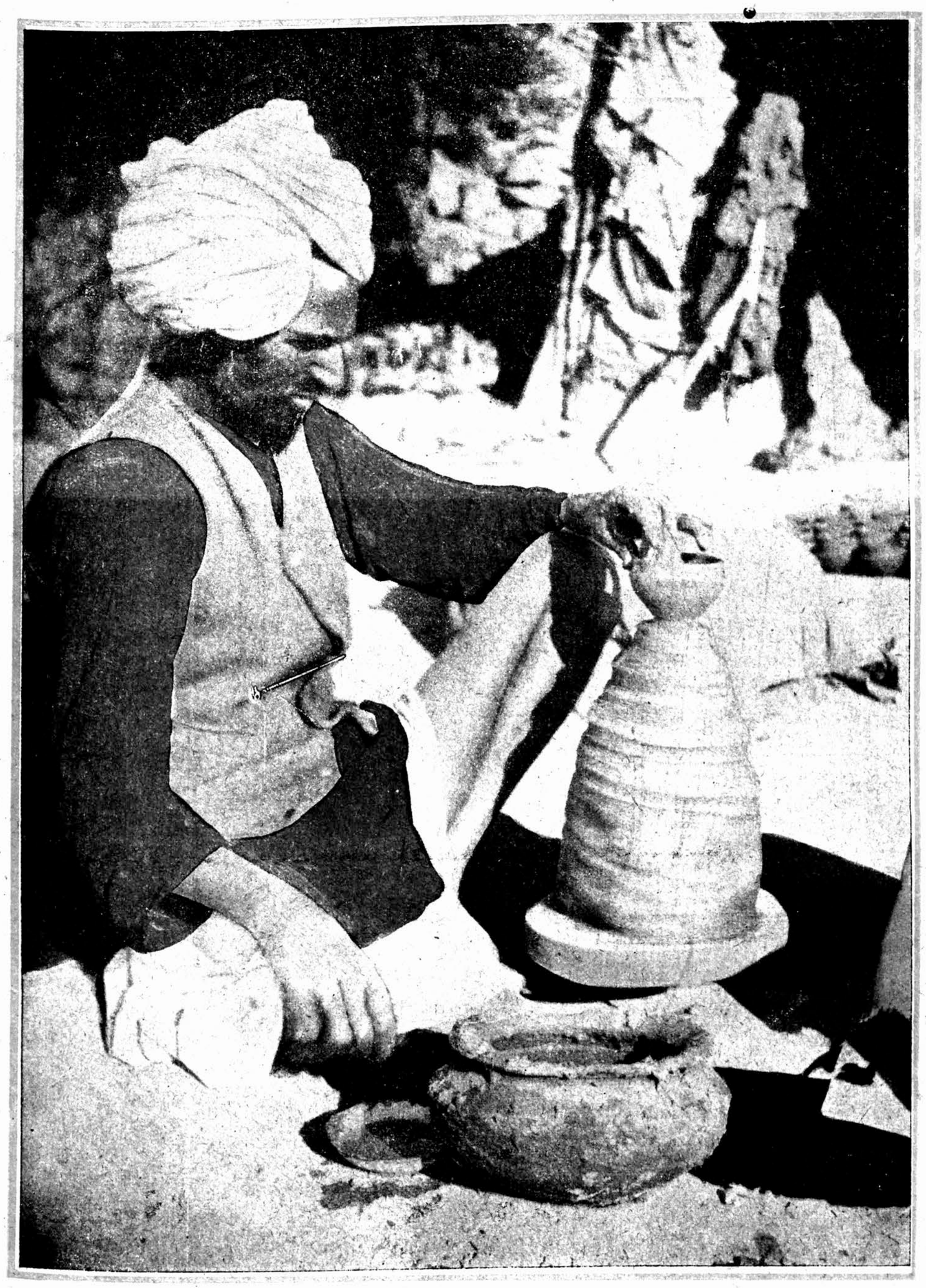
THE POTTER



—Z. D. Barni.

POWER SUCCUMBS TO YOUTH

Left:—The aged King of Sweden gives an autograph to a boy at a tennis match in Paris—Borotra standing by.

Right:—A German youth succeeds in obtaining an autograph from the Fuhrer.

With the national awakening in Germany a revival of old customs and manners is taking place everywhere in the country. Photo shows German youth of both sex indulging in the "Shepherd's Dance" that originated in Wurtenburg.

Mme. Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya, widow of Nikolai Lenin, speaking at the All-Union Conference of Wives of Red Army Commanders in Moscow.

(Sovfoto.)

Japanese children celebrate New Year's Day by flying model 'planes.

"His Majesty the King of Lottery" has now made his entry into the Carnivals at Nice (France).

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on 21 April, 2017

Giants Of Modern Travel

Progress Of German Aviation

When on July 2, 1900 a German Zepplin for the first time left her floating hangar on the Bodensee (Lake Constance) with Count Zeppelin, the inventor and constructor aboard, the real task and possibilities of this modern traffic medium lay still far ahead in the distant future. However, the beginning was made despite all abstacles. "An iron will, sacrifice and energy have finally triumphed. His rigid, dirigible air-ship opened air travel and set new ambitious aims for technical science!"—Thus reads the inscription on the statuary of Count Zeppelin in the Hall of Fame at the German Museum in Munchen.

Worthy successors have continued the heritage of the inventor and thus the Zeppelin was able to progress on the road to success. Through persistent hard work German engineers have built, improved and enlarged the air-ship in accordance with modern technical knowledge, so that two air liners, the Count Zeppelin and LZ129 are now doing regular duty over the South-and North Atlantic, while a third one, the LZ130 is in process of construction at Friedrichshafen.

"Hindeburg's" Memorable Trip

The LZ 127, according to the Plans of Dr. Eckener, was intended only as a trial-ship for making studies and observations, but the year of 1936 started a new epoch in the air traffic, when the "Hindenburg" was pressed into service for trans-oceanic travel. As point of departure, the new air-port "Rhine-Main" was built near Francfort. This site was selected for a special reason, since the south-western plains offered many advantages for the erection of the world's most modern airport. Since the surrounding mountains offered adequate protection, and climate and meteorological conditions are very favourable. With constant and equal air current conditions, the new airport is situated about 300 metres lower than that at Friedrichshafen, which means that the elevation capacity is increased by about 8 tons.

Moreover, the geographical location of the new airport is very favourable since new German automobile roads from all four directions intersect near the Francfort airport.

The industrially important Rhine-Main valley will receive a further impetus from the new Zeppelin airport, while the city of Francfort will become the most important centre for foreign travel. The airport itself is planned according to the most modern layout imaginable. There are about 300 hectares of land available; the hangar itself is the largest in the world at present. Special mooring and starting devices have been created, which assure safe passage in and out for the airships. The necessary lifting gas is stored in a high-pressure storage tank. The other terminal for the two air liners is at Santa Cruz near Rio de Janeiro. This airport has also the most modern equipment.

The original airship station at Friedrichshafen has been in no way affected by the removal of the Zeppelin airport to Francfort, for this historic little town will always remain the birthplace of the German Zeppelins

To return to the airship, the interior equipment of the LZ 129, is of course, in accordance with the most modern achievements of technical science, besides offering every comfort and even luxury to the air traveller. There is an area of about 400 square metres available for passengers' cabins and assembly rooms. Unlike the accommodation on the "Count Zeppelin," the cabins are now built into the inside of the ship in two decks. In the centre of the upper deck there are 25 two-bed cabins.

"Disappearing" Furniture

The way the German engineers have allocated the space available is a veritable masterpiece. Almost all the various pieces of equipment can be "spirited away," e.g. the upper bed may be folded into the ceiling, where it disappears completely, while the lowed bed can be transformed into a couch by the magic touch of a button There is a folding writing desk, folding wash-basin with running water and a cupboard in each cabin. It is also possible by joining several cabins together to make a whole apartment for guests desiring greater luxury.

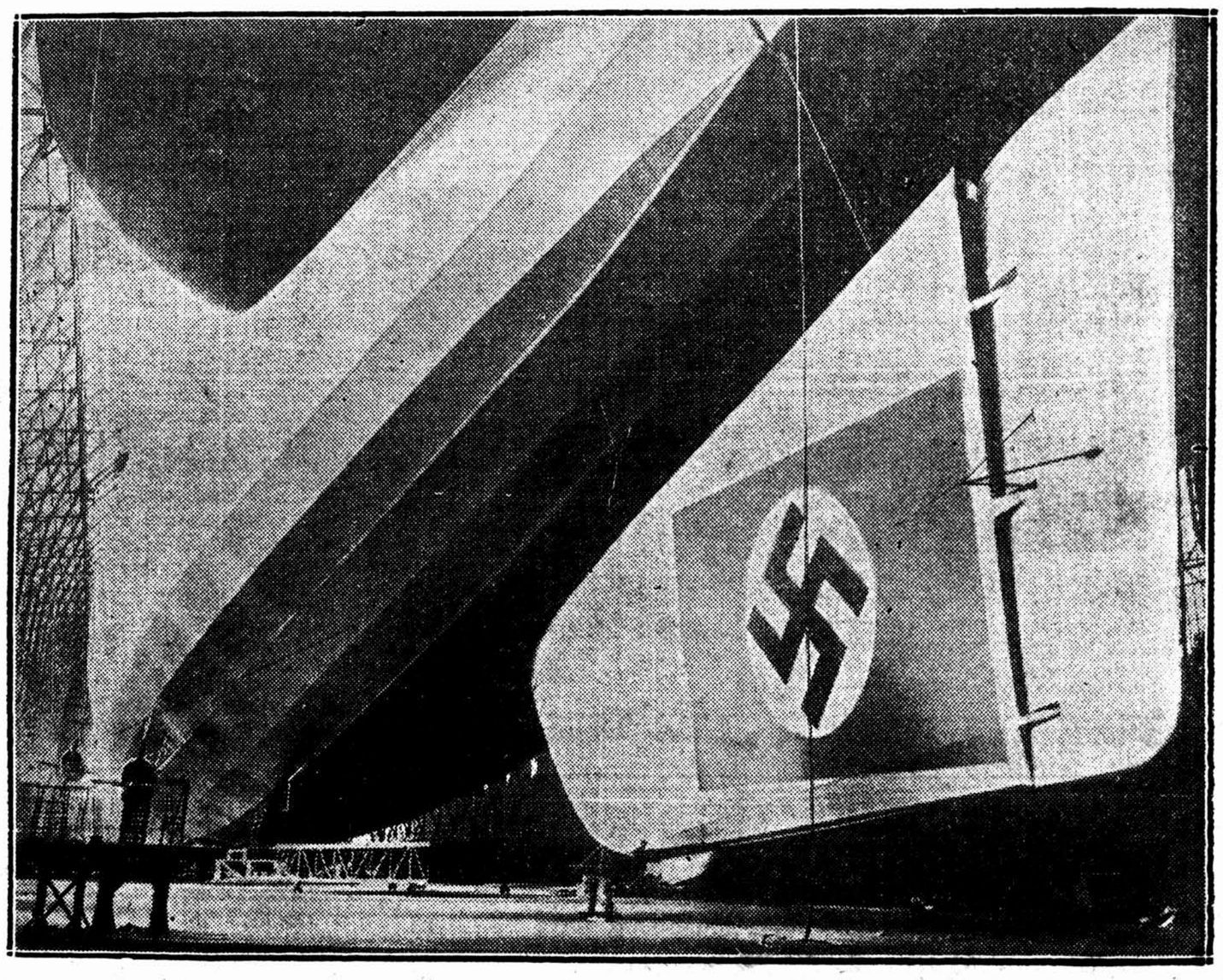
Adjoining the cabins there are the reading—and writing rooms, reception—and dining room, measuring about 15 by 5 metres. When going through the various rooms and halls of this "flying hotel" one almost forgets one is aboard an airship. The electric kitchen in the centre of the ship surpasses all imagination. The four kitchen stoves and refrigerators are supplied with power from a special electric generator plant, which also feeds the lighting and heating plants. In the lower deck there are the rooms for the personnel, also the bar-room and smoking-room, the latter being hermetically locked for reasons easily imagined.

One steward has the responsible duty of looking out to see that none of the passengers leave the smoking room with lighted cigar or cigarette. There is also a shower bath for the passengers. When the invention of condensing water from the air has been completed, the water supply will be even more plentiful.

A large, circular enclosed walk surrounds all rooms on the inside of the ship, while oblique windows, made of unbreakable glass offer a fine view of the outside world. It is really amazing how skilfully the internal decorators have designed every single piece of equipment, saving in weight being the dominant factor. A "Bluthner" Baby-Grand of aluminium as well as chairs and tables of lightest material with punched holes are examples of how this problem was solved. All rooms are decorated artistically. Here is to be found a series of pictures showing the history of the development of modern travel as well as beautiful scenes from South-American countries.

The guide-cabin of the LZ129 has been arranged just below the front part of the ship and is equipped with special landing-gear so as to absorb any shocks when touching the ground. In this connection a short comparison between the "Count Zeppelin" and the

Continued on Page 45



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Pickled Proverbs

HENS AND AUNTS, KINGS AND POTS

The Devil, Hell, Hangman And Ancestors

By J. B. BRACE.

"By doing nothing we learn to do ill."—And yet the hen when she sits on the eggs produces a brood of chicks.

"If the devil catch a man idle he'll set him at work"—A case of one blind leading another.

"No man should live in the world that has nothing to do in it."—Rather no man should live who cannot give another something to do in it.

"When we can do ill the devil tempteth us; when we do nothing we tempt him."—When the devil tempteth us we do ill, but when we tempt him we accomplish nothing.

"Much virtue in IF."—And many possibilities, too. If my aunt had been a man she'd have been my uncle, and may be it so.

"Ignorance is a voluntary misfortune."—And present day compulsory education is an involuntary one.

"All things are possible."—Impossible.

"First impressions are most lasting."—But the last ones are nearest to the mind.

"Hell is full of the ungrateful."—The man that is hanged owes no gratitude to the hangman.

"He is no great heir that inherits not his ancestor's virtues."—He is a great heir who inherits not his ancestor's vices.

"Inquire not what is in another man's pot."—It might contain something which you have not got.

"He laughts best who laughs last."—He laughs best whose laugh lasts.

"Don't judge other people by yourself."—For, if you did, you would find them all good.

"Kings have long arms."—Nature's compensation for weak legs?

HIS WILL IN VERSE

Mr. Isaac Cooke, of Waddon Court-road, Waddon, Surrey, write his will in verses. Here it is:

This is my one and only Will,
Without a legal flaw,
Which makes it easy to fulfill,
Without going to law,

For I am leaving everything
Including all I've got
And all the future yet may bring
Unto my lawful lot,

To Alice Cooke, my loving wife,
For her to keep or use
Without reserve throughout her life
However she may choose.

My body also shall be hers
I definitely state
With which to do as she prefers
To bury or cremate.

And if my wife dies intestate
My two sons shall prepare
And so divide the whole estate
To each an equal share.

Now G.O.C. and C.H.C.
My sons I do declare
My two executors shall be
To see that all is fair.

I think this covers all I need
As far as I'm concerned,
So I will this my act and deed
By my signature confirmed.

Mr. Cooke died on December 21, leaving £1972 (net personalty £933). Probate has been granted to his sons.

'I Meet A Himalyan Adept':

Mr. Paul Brunton's Strange Experiences In India

(Writing from Bombay, Mr. Paul Brunton, author of "A Search in Secret India," describes in "Prediction" some more of his strange experiences among the 'fakirs' and seers of India).

It is the hour of ten at night. A broad-shouldered, strongly-built, handsome Indian sits facing me in the columned court-yard of a house, which stands in a quiet Bombay suburb. The moon thrusts a broad shaft of silvery radiance across the paved ground, whilst a lamp set on a side-table throws the man's face and body into strong relief.

He removes a ring from his fourth finger and hands it over for my inspection. It is a plain band of solid gold, bearing an oval of unframed black stone on its face. His resolute mouth breaks into a smile.

"No—it is not a stone", he remarks. "It is a costly substance which has been brought into the liquid state by intense heat, melted down and then poured into this shape. I use it as others use crystals for gazing, but this is far more powerful".

The Disciple Holds A Seance

The man who talks thus is the disciple to whom I referred at the end of my previous article; I seek his help in getting into contact with the adept-Yogi who guides him, and who resides somewhere in the Himalayan range. Yet he has not the appearance of a dreamer or mystic, whilst I know that he is a professional man who works hard in a calling which demands a nose for accurate facts and a mentality capable of making accurate judgments.

His eyes fix themselves on the glossy black object and narrow down to mere slits. The minutes pass—one, two, three, four—but he remains fixed and motionless like a stone image. The glassy unblinking state continues until a slight tremor of the eyelids an upward deflection of the eyeballs, indicate some inner change of attention. Then for a quarter of an hour I feel somehow that he is more distant from me than ever, that he has transferred his soul to some far-off place.

The "Master's" Message

When he awakens from his trance, to my relief, the ring is replaced on his finger, and he begins to speak in a low soft tone quite other than the strong resonant one which he habitually employs.

The master's face appeared to me and I told him of your request. He said that your request is granted. He added that you have suffered greatly and endured much through following the path you have taken, but that your faith in the higher powers has carried you through the worst difficulties. The permission he grants is exceptional and must be looked on as a reward. As I have told you before, he refuses all social contacts and will accept no more disciples"

Alas! despite all, both circumstances and destiny combine to prevent me making use of this permit Six years pass before I am able to avail myself of it; six eventful years elapse before I finally keep a belated rendezvous with the adept.

I like to remember my first glimpse of the Yogi master. It comes after tiring days and tired nights on a journey which forms a kind of prelude to the other that has been described in my book "A Hermit in the Himalayas". My sturdy grey Tibetan pony has carried me well along the summits of forest-mantled ridges and up the narrow thread-like trails that climb snow-topped peaks. We have moved over the very face of a steep cliff after a difficult crossing of a yawning abyss over which a flattened tree trunk had been thrown. When we reach flatter ground, rest and relax, we find ourselves in the centre of an amphitheatre; as rugged and as wild a scene as the mind can imagine.

The long range of Himalayas holds many such scenes, all entrancingly beautiful and majestically grand, full of gorges, ravines, glaciers and crags. Despite the lofty elevation and cold driving winds, despite the speckled leopards and shaggy bears which growl in the forests, one feels a great thankfulness for the opportunity of being here. In all my wanderings I have seen nothing to equal the primitive grandeur of these uplifted crests, and nowhere felt such utter serenity in a place as in this solitary mountain world.

"I Meet The Adept"

The adept lives on a terrace that fronts four caves which have been hewn out of the solid rock. I enter the largest cave, which seems once to have served as a temple. A group of grey stone Buddhas rise in magnificent sculpture to support the roof. The dim light which penetrates the entrance falls upon their calm benign faces, mute memorials of a faith that has all but passed from this land. The other caves are bare monastic cells. Some two thousand years ago. perhaps, a few Buddhist monks toiled at the construction of this strangely-situated monastery, during the golden age of their creed.

The adept emerges out of the last cave. He is a short slim man, his head is becoming noticeably bald, and a long grey beard flows down to his chest. His face is benevolent but stern, and there is an embarrassing pause during which he surveys me keenly from head to foot Two coal-black eyes gleam in two cavernous sockets the while.

"It is well that you have come—be seated", are his only words.

The Adept's Doctrines

Because I am under an injunction to publish nothing of the adept V—before the time this article will appear in print and because I may reveal little more about him than what is given here—for the present at any rate—I shall content myself by briefly describing a couple of representative happenings and a few of his doctrines.

The first incident concerns the trance state in which V—appears to spend most of his day. He arises from one of these trances and tells me that someone in whom I am interested, and who lives in distant Europe, has met with an accident by falling down some stairs. The person, the place and the time are given in fullest detail.

Within a month my European mail brings complete corroboration of his statements.

The second incident is more striking. He imposes his mind on my own and throws me into a trance. Soon there is a flicker of light then a face appears and finally the latter speaks to me. Face and voice are those of my mother, dead though she has been since more than twenty years ago!

I am not permitted to say with him for more than five days. As I leave he hands me a silver amulet which contains, he explains, a little magical scroll highly embued with occult power. Used in a certain way, it renders the advanced stage of Yogic mediation quite easy and if faithfully worn for six months confers certain occult powers, he promises. His phrases are reminisicent of childhood's fables but to my astonishment I find the thing 'works!'

Best Time For Occult Experiments

Some of his sayings, which I give forth under the discretion placed upon me, exactly as I find them recorded in my note-book, include the following interesting items:

The best hour for practising Yoga, higher meditation or even spirit communication is twilight. During the daytime the sun's radiation tends to keep the mind turned towards the material world; during the night evil spirits and adverse elements are liberated and seek to influence human beings to their loss; twilight however is the neutral point, the junction period between both, and is least affected.

Everyone has a kind of guardian angel attached to his service, whether it be someone in the flesh whose conscious or subconscious mind is functioning in this way or a disembodied human spirit, or a veritable angelic being.

The trance condition, in its deepest form, is the most powerful of all practices for attaining real spirituality and occult powers. Its whole secret is, Forget yourself! Forget yourself in a reverie so profound that you forget even to think! Even five minutes of such self-forgetting but fully conscious trance brings the most wonderful results in a few months, if practised daily.

The first aim in all spiritual aspiration, in trance, in Yoga and in occultism should be to perceive the supreme Being who manifests as Light. This Light is the means whereby man first contacts God in the material world. It may appear to him as a tiny speck inside his heart region or as an all-enveloping ocean of brilliance. That is why all the ancients formulated their highest religions around light in its intensest form—the sun.

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MYSTERY OF MIRROR WRITING

HOW THE NERVE FIBERS OF THE BRAIN BECOME CROSSED AND PRODUCE THE EFFECT OF REVERSED VISION

Mirror Writing

YKCOWREBBAJ
sevot yhtils eht dna, gillirb sawT'
;ebaw eht ni elbmig dna eryg diD
,sevorgorob eht erew ysmim llA
.ebargtuo shtar emom eht dnA

JABBERWOCKY
'Twas brillig and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogroves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

An Example of Mirror-Writing Which Alice Saw as She Stepped Through the Looking-Glass and into Wonderland.

Harold Elliott, an 11-Year-Old Pupil of Moundsville, West Virginia, Who Is Called the "Mirror Boy," Is Showing Samples of His Mirror-Writing. His Peculiar Affliction, Which Causes Him to See Words and Numbers in the Reverse of Their Correct Order, Was Traced to an Early Illness.

When Alice stepped through the mirror above the mantel and found herself in "Wonderland", that strange looking-glass world, she picked up a book, which, it seemed to her, was printed in a strange language, as shown in the upper half of the box at the right. At first she was puzzled, but when she heversed the order of the words, reading each line from "right" to left, she found that they became intelligible, as indicated by the lines in the lower half of the box.

Alice's adventure, however, is not confined to fairy tales, for such things happen in the world of reality, particularly with the left-handed children, who are "mirror-writers" because they see things backwards and copy words just as the order of the letters appear to them. Such children, for example, write "apple" as "elppa". They also see numbers in reverse and write 37 as 73 and so on.

One of the most recent cases of mirror-writing is that of Harold Elliott an 11-year-old schoolboy of Moundsville, West Virginia. Elliott, who is known as the "mirror-boy", is pictured in the accompanying illustration showing some samples of his mirror-writing, as Miss Eleanor Mengert, his school teacher, looks on. Elliott is afflicted with the "mirror-image", as a result of which he copies the letters in words and the digits in numbers in exactly the order in which they appear to him.

Martin Johnson tells in his camerahunting tales that the most intelligent natives would turn a picture upside down in a hopeless attempt to make out what it represented. One boy could not distinguish between an elephant and a rhinoceros. Months of training were required before he could adjust his vision to the flat surface of a picture so that the outline and shading would convey an impression of three-dimensional objects to his brain.

A Missionary's Experience

A missionary in the Solomon Islands started to teach a class of savages the alphabet, using hand charts for the purpose. From the first the natives insisted on holding the charts upside down. The teacher got tired of correcting his pupils and finally decided that it would make no difference any way. In time the savages all learned to read, but always held their books upside down. They could not be broken of this habit, for they had become mirror-readers.

What happens to make pupils see backwards?

"These deviations from what we consider the normal", explains Doctor Robert Kingman in a contribution to "The Medical Times", "are neither evidence of poor vision nor signs of deficient mentality. They mean a reversion to the use of cells of the right half of the brain which, as a rule, we do not use in reading and writing.

"The centres governing the functions of reading, writing and speech are normally located in the left side or half of the brain and this left hemisphere is ordinarily much more actively employed than the right. The reason for this unequal activity of the halves of the brain lies in the physiological fact that the nerve fibres from the left half cross to the other side of the body at the base of the brain to be distributed to the right arm and leg, while the nerve fibres from the centres in the right half of the brain cross in a similar fashion to govern the entire left side of the body. Naturally, that half of the brain which serves the most active side of the body comes to be most highly developed, and as most of us are right-handed and right-sided as well, the functions of the left half of the brain predominate."

The Way To Learn Minor-Writing

Doctor Kingman says that mirror-writing can be learned by following these directions:

Take a pencil in each hand, start from the middle of a sheet of paper and write simultaneously towards the left with the left hand and towards the right with the right hand. Each hand is moving symmetrically and centrifugally. If the left hand is compelled to make motions symmetrically similar to those of the right hand, it produces mirror-writing. A little practice then will enable almost anyone to write with the left hand in mirror style alone and without the aid of the right hand as a guide.

Children who are mirror-writers, Doctor Kingman explains, see backward because they have not learned to suppress the unnecessary half of that double image which both halves of the brain always receive when they look at things. It is because each eye sees an object from a different point of view and thus causes the brain to register two sets of images that vision gains perspective and stereoscopic effects of depth and distance.

Medical history shows that the habit of mirror-writing so often has been found associated with conditions of apoplexy and paralysis that it was at first erroneously looked upon as, itself a symptom of disease. Later it was realized that mirror-writing was adopted instinctively in cases where the right hand or the left brain was disabled because it employs the movements most natural to the remaining sound side of the body and the brain.

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A WEEK WITH MADRAS ARTISTES

Musiri And Semmangudi On Top In Music Circles

(By K. A. Chidambarom)

The introduction of Round Tour tickets was the chief attraction for me to plan a visit to Madras and the South. The Madras Express was going at a raging, tearing speed, and when it was passing Arkonam, it was one cloud of dust all round, resembling the fine Faizpur variety, which Congressmen all over India carried in their nose and throat, as the memento of a momentous session. When I was busily engaged in eye-cleaning and nose-cleaning operations to give breathing space to air, a ponderous figure stood before me demanding in a hectoring voice "tickets, please." With great difficulty, I opened my brief bag and presented him the quarter sheet of brown paper with the list of stations and don'ts for passengers. The burly figure in regulation white briefly scanned the contents of the brown paper and began to survey me with suspicious looks. He repeated this process of double-survey about half-a-dozen times, which confounded me a bit. Having heard stories of Madras Police methods, I thought that my Khadi shirt and Gandhi cap had roused his suspicions. He handed back the ticket and left with dramatic suddenness, without checking the tickets of other passengers, and his abrupt departure was rather intriguing.

When the train touched Madras Central, I had another surprise, as my carriage drew before a crowd on the platform, with a police cordon keeping it back. When I peeped out, it was all an array of garlands and bouquets, and I was informed that all this honour was due to a police officer, who was travelling in the same train on transfer.

I Meet "Mali"

I negotiated my way with considerable difficulty and was making towards the General Hospital in search of a bus, when I received a friendly pat on my back. I turned back and to my surprise, I found "Mali", the well-known cartoonist, formerly of the "Bombay Chronicle", and now of "Ananda Vikatan" standing before me with his patent smile. After hurried exchange of mutual courtesies and reciprocal enquiries about journalist friends, "Mali" told me that he was specialising in "head-study" of prominent personalities, which consisted of delineating the characteristic features and tell-tale peculiarities in as few lines as possible without completing the face and leaving it to the readers to decide Who's Who. I immediately thought for myself how easily I could victimise "Mali" in a head-study by a few lines depicting his slightly unshaven face and angular smile, with the upper portion to let.

But enough of this joke of cartooning the cartoonists. They are dangerous folks, sometimes more sensitive and touchy than the tribe of politicians, who form their target. Their's is to offend, and they shall not stand offence. Every one of them thinks that he carries Low's baton in his knapsack. But let us gladly render unto Caesar what is Caesar's and suffer in silence. Every prominent politician complains "sufferance is the badge of our race," although he knows that he has burst into prominence by suffering the cartoonist and temporarily suffering under him. No politician has become great without undergoing at least one face-lifting operation at the hands of the cartoonist.

"Mali", "Radha" and "Shanker", arranged purely in alphabetical order, form a Trinity in themselves. These three men are Bombayites by adoption and practically started together as professional chums. Within a few years, they have travelled in different directions, carving out independent provinces for themselves. Shanker is the "Chief Metropolitan of India." He covers Simla and Delhi, and the reputation of many an M. L. A. hangs on his pencil tip. Sometimes the black pencil of the cartoonist is more powerful than the blue pencil of the Editor. The former is more telling and successfully evades the iron claws of Ordinances and Press Laws. "Shanker" has blossomed into a full-fledged political cartoonist. He has, in an uncommon degree, that uncommon commodity called the saving grace of humour which gives a classic touch to his works. Even Grigg enjoys his dig, and Craik his cartoon better than the supplementaries of Satyamurthi.

While "Shanker" has monopolised the high lights of Indian politics, and "Radha" has specialised in Apollo Bunder worthies, "Mali" has taken to social types. His black and white sketches of the South Indian artistes, especially the songsters, have created a furore in Madras music circles. In fact, he has raised the status of the cartoonist to such an extent that he has a studio of his own, where he summons every prominent South Indian artiste for a sitting, enjoying a free concert at the artiste's expense. His sketches displaying the physical jerks, paroxysmal gestures and facial idiosyncracies of the artistes are no less enjoyed by the artistes than by the music fans.

Face To Face With Musiri

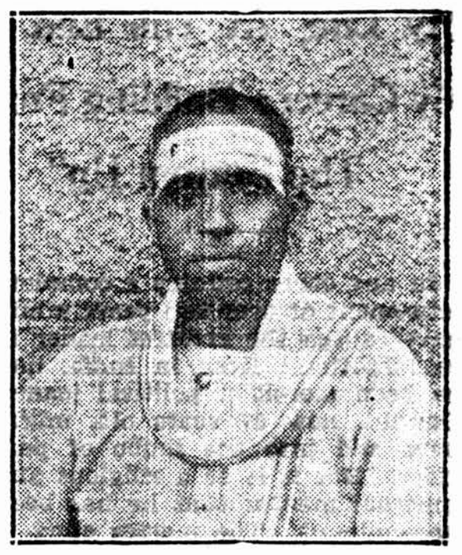
I finished with "Mali" and his Tarzan methods of monkeying with the artistes within a day. I next paid a visit to Musiri Subramania Iyer, the well-known vocalist of Madras. His secluded villa at Mylapore gives the appearance of a country house, free from the dust and din of the city. At the portals of his house, I was invited by his pet dog of Rajapalayam breed, probably musically tamed. It reminded me of His Master's Voice and the gramophone achievements of Musiri. In fact, the foundation of his cosy villa was laid on "Virittha Senchadaiyada" and the superstructure was erected on his "Nagumo." These two of Musiri's records have been best-sellers and continue to be so.

The significant snarl of the animal announcing a visitor brought out the master of the house, and I was face to face with Musiri. A fine cup of coffee and a dose of Sivapuri tobacco from his silver box completed our preliminaries, and we were grossly engaged a couple of hours with parleys, mostly on artistes and musical events, till the stroke of twelve announced to us the passage of time I intimated to Musiri my ardent desire to have a feast of music and he promised to do his best for me.

Visit To Music College

Our first item on the programme was a visit to the Music College of Madras recently established. We drove in Musiri's car, with Musiri himself sitting at the wheel, and the engine began to "cough" and "sneeze" like a professional South Indian songster. On the way, we ran across Semmangudi Seenu at Triplicane, when he was returning newly-goggled after a visit to an eye-specialist. We also picked him up without revealing him our destination. Musiri's sallies against Semmangudi on his new goggles brought forth repeated protests from the latter, and I turned the topic by saying that this was the

Lady and girl artistes who participated in the Thyagaraja Festival recently held at Matunga. (Photos by Mani).



first time I saw one music worthy playing the role of a chauffeur to another. This cooled the excitement and we reached the Music College.

If there are rival schools in music, there are rival schools of architecture also. Despite the controversy raging over the architectural design of the Madras Music College, I am glad that the so-called 'beknighted' Madras has at least given a place to music, instead of following the example of Bombay, which gives it a persistent and consistent step-motherly treatment. The arrival of the two star artistes caught the eyes of the students, who hurried up the message to their Principal.

"Tiger" Caged

On our entry into the school premises, we were greeted by Principal Varadachariar, popularly known as "Tiger" in South Indian music circles. But the "Tiger" had no claws, probably because the Government had successfully caged him on the banks of the Coovam river by thrusting upon him the onerous responsibilities of playing the role of guide, philosopher and friend to the new entrants to the music world. After ceremonial greetings and incidental pomposities which artistes usually indulged at the first meeting, "Tiger" asked his pupils to give us an entertainment. There were some lady students also and all of them in a chorus rendered two "Varnams" and a tough "Kirtan". There was the "Tiger cut and finish" in the rendering and everyone of the students impressed us with their perfect tuning and timing. Herein lies "Tiger's" greatness, who rules as an undisputed monarch in the music world for over two decades. Even at this old age, "Tiger's" voice roars, and in the matter of "kalpanas", he springs many a surprise, freely drawing from his protruding form. "A veritable music encyclopaedia" was the remark of Musiri.

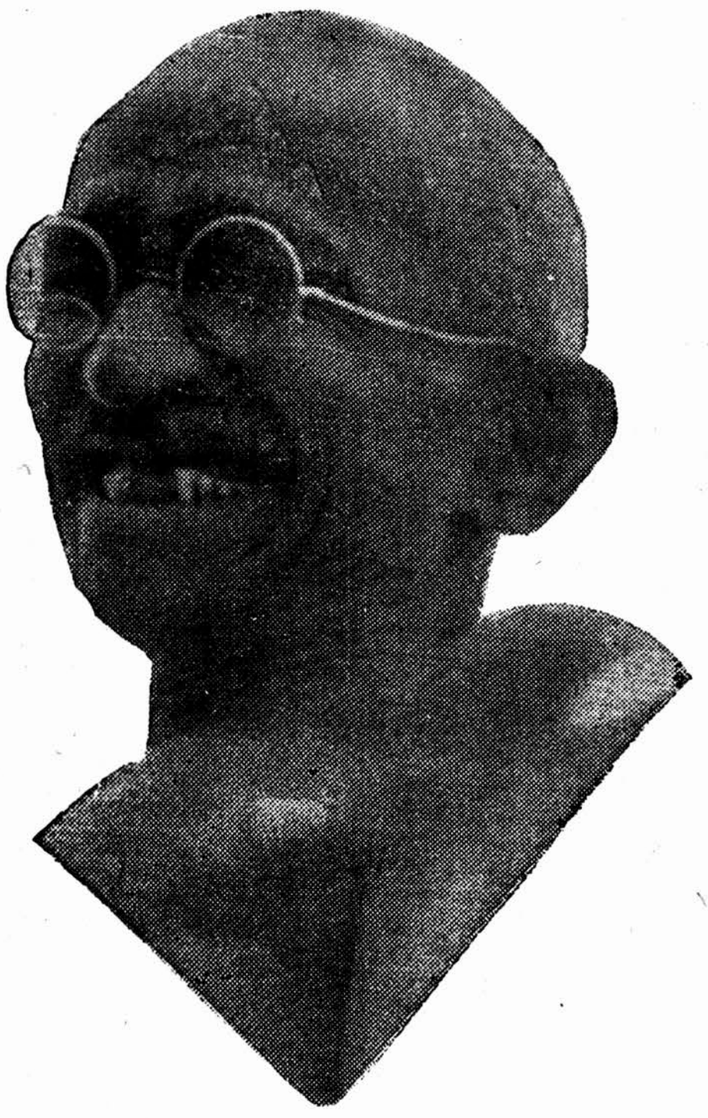
We next attended the violin class, where the veteran Parur Sundaram Iyer holds sway. One of the senior pupils, the great grandson of the late famous Shama Sastri, gave demonstration in violin. The composition happened to be one of Shama Sastri's classics, and when the pupil gave a fine twist and finish to the "kirtan" usually slurred over by the ordinary artistes, "Tiger" laconically remarked "Surely, this is his great grandfather's property." "Tiger's" dis-

(Continued on page 42)

The Mahatma In His Retreat

—Through American Eyes

"What I Might Have Done At The Beginning Had I More Light, I Am Doing Now In The Evening Of My Life, At The End Of My Career: Building From The Bottom Up"



THE MAHATMA.

In any other country a complete retirement of over two years would have caused the greatest leader to be forgotten. Even in India, had he been merely a political leader, Gandhi, now 67 years old, might have slid into the limbo of past glory. But it is as a riligious and spiritual mentor that he has been pre-eminent. The masses cling to Gandhi and his personal spiritual doctrine in preference to constitutional and economic formulations (writes Paula Lecler in the "New York Times Magazine".)

Nehru's own followers say: "Nehru is brisk and young He has an ambitious, selfless programme for India. But he is not Gandhi. No one is like Gandhi. Gandhi remains the soul of our nationalist movement".

Sarojini Naidu, India's chief woman leader, affirmed in Bombay: "Gandhi may sit where he is, but the whole world seeks him. He may wish to separate himself, but India will not permit herself to be separated.... Nehru is young and modern, a product of current Western thinking. But Gandhi is among the phophets".

Sought out in Segeon, Gandhi explained his retirement to the writer: "You may be sure I am living now just the way I wish to live. What I might have done at the beginning had I more light, I am doing now in the evening of my life, at the end of my career: building from the bottom up. Study my way of living here, study my surroundings, if you wish to know what I am'.

"Village improvement", Gandhi continued, "is the only foundation on which conditions in India can be permanently ameliorated".

This is the belief he has been demonstrating in his recent way of life, which has centered on studying and helping the 600 malaria and dysentery plagued villagers in whose midst he has lived in a thatched one-roomed cottage that he calls his hut. He has suffered malarial attacks, but has refused to leave, although doctors warned him the stay might be fatal.

His retreat is 400 miles from Bombay, six miles from the Central Province city of Wardha on a rough country road almost impassable in the rains, which visitors negotiate on foot or by bullock cart. Many, of various races and social ranks but uniting in reverence, come despite the journey's discomports. But journalists have been anathema since the Mahatma became convinced that he was misquoted in press interviews in which he was represented as sulking apart because he had been superceded by Nehru.

His "Untouchable" Household

His small household consists mainly of Untouchables who are treated as members of the family. Mahadev Desai, his white-robed secretary, acts as a Boswell, recording every word as it drops from the master's lips.

Gandhi rises early and works systematically with his books and papers. He writes articles for and determines the policy of Harijan, an eight-page weekly newspaper published at Poona under the nominal editorship of Desai, in the interests of Untouchables.

He maintains an extensive correspondence, dictating most of his letters. He advises the village in improved methods of farming and shares in many of its activities; gives informal talks and lessons in simple crafts to the villagers, whom he encourages to visit his "hut"; walks seven miles daily, often with a group of village boys as companions; and despite his disclaimers, is concerned in an unofficial advisory capacity in every phase of the Congress nationalist programme.

The Mahatma works daily at a spinning wheel conspicuous among his hut's simple furnishings. He is still convinced that the spinning wheel and handloom are necessary to the economic salvation of India's agricultural workers, constituting almost 75 per cent of the total population. His point is that home spinning and weaving provide "a remunerative subsidiary occupation for the overwhelming poverty-stricken majority who otherwise would be idle six months in the year". Of the many offices and titles he once held, he has retained only one, presidency of the All-India Village Spinners' Association.

An Autocrat

In a certain kind of maliciousness, Gandhi suggests Bernard Shaw. He has lost in his retirement not a whit of the authoritativeness which once annoyed the British in his public utterances The humblest man in India is still positive to the point of arrogance, decisive to the point of autocracy. When he says a word the small menage jumps to obey. They watch him closely for indication of his pleasure before he expresses it. To visitors his manner is equally incisive.

"Later you may ask me a few questions, but only a few", he commanded the interviewer. "Your time is valuable, but mine more so".

"Now I am going to feed". Gandhi announced later. "My diet is strange to Western stomachs. You may feed with us if you like. but you will probably become ill if you do. And remember, no questions or pictures while I am feeding, or I will break your camera into little bits".

Fresh mango pulp, cooked green beans and sour curded goat's milk, prepared and served by the Untouchables, constituted the repast. These were brought on brass bowls on individual pewter trays or trenchers which Gandhi and the others, seated cross-legged on the porch floor, supported on old wooden packing cases in front of them, using their fingers liberally to supplement a solitary spoon or two. Files buzzed thickly, but no one seemed to notice them. Nuts, almond paste and cheeses, which formerly made up part of the Mahatma's diet, have been absent from it since he suffered from high blood pressure a year ago.

A Princely Admirer

None of Gandhi's train of Western women disciples was in evidence. But a Punjab princess, Rajkumari Amritkaur, whom the secretary designated as "an admirer of Gandhi's", joined in the meal, sitting to the Mahatma's left on the porch, while a young Sadhu, or Hindu singer of hymns, whom Gandhi had found in the village and made a member of the household, squatted chanting at his right. Desai said the Princess has adopted Gandhi's diet and way of living, and, although very wealthy, spins and weaves her own cloth, teaching her people in the Punjab to do the same. Once or twice a year she comes, as others do, on a week's pilgrimage to the master.

Gandhi's 60-year-old wife, although present, was not mentioned or introduced and took no part in the conversation. She appeared from a corner of the porch which is used as a kitchen, carrying Gandhi's meal in her own hands and served it to him silently, In the traditional Hindu fashion she waited until her husband and his guests had finished eating and then sat down modestly on another side of the porch to have her meal with the Untouchable handmaidens.

The only evidences of the Mahatma's recent illnesses were a brief nap he took after luncheon, on a pallet in a corner of the single room which serves as living room and bedroom for the entire household, and a mud bandage brought by one of the handmaidens which he applied to the top of his head like a turban.

"I Am A Back Number"

During the interview, which took place prior to the Congress at Faizpur, Gandhi veered away from any discussion of politics. "When I said I was retiring from the Congress and from active political life, I as a man of truth meant just that", he explained. "Ask me about cotton or agriculture. I will talk on that, for I am an expert on that. But if you wish to know about politics you must go to the President of the Congress, (Pandia Jawaharlal) at Allahabad. He has been travelling around India and can tell you how matters stand.

"I am a back number", he continued, in American words with an English accent. "I refuse to talk about politics because I am out of touch with them. I live here in this village now, not only physically but mentally. My thoughts are bounded by these fields".

A "Lie"

About the reported breach between himself and Nehru, the Mahatma spoke emphatically. "They quoted me; 'My life work is ruined .... not even the firmness and repression of the British Government have harmed my work as much as the policy outlined by Nehru". He repeated the exact words by memory. "But much as I dislike to use so strong a word, it is an absolute lie.

"I never said anything like that nor do I think it. Jawaharlal Nehru and I are friends. It is true our beliefs may differ in some ways. But to say there is enemity between us, that is a lie. Even when he is travelling around the country on speaking tours as he has been doing, I hear from him at least twice each week. There is no rivalry in work like ours.

"To say he favours communism on the Russian model is doing a grave injustice to Jawaharlal. He does not give an unequivocal certificate to Russian communism even for Russia, and for India he is not sure it would work at all. He does not say as he has been quoted: There must be a class war. I believe he thinks a class war may be inevitable, but he is doing his best to avert one. He has definitely stated that he be-

Continued on Page 45

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Karl Radek

Ex-"Mouth-piece Of Stalin" Who Is Locked In A Soviet Prison To-day

Karl Radek, known as the "mouth-piece of Stalin" till recently, is to-day in a Soviet gaol, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

A. C. Cummings, who claims to know Radek personally, writes this brief sketch of the man and his eventful life in the "News Chronicle."

Commentators on Radek's career are fond of describing him as a man of mystery. I do not think his early career is any more mysterious than that of any other persons who has come into political prominence in Eastern Europe since the War

From the age of fourteen he has been connected with various workers' movements—first in Galicia and then as a spirited member of the Polish Social-Democratic Party.

Editor At Twenty

He was educated in Cracow, Vienna and Berne; and at twenty he became editor of the Social-Democratic organ, the "Red Flag," in Warsaw.

From 1908 he was an active member of the Left Wing of the German Social-Democratic Party, and worked on several of its newspapers, specialising on international affairs.

Just before starting his activities in Germany, where he remained until 1914, he had been obliged to leave Russia owing to the unpleasant attentions of the Tsarist police.

A Deserter!

When war broke out he was called up to the Austrian army, but deserted in 1915, taking refuge in Switzerland and writing a series of bitter articles in the Swis Press under the name of "Parabellum." Like Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, he opposed the war with passionate insistence.

On the outbreak of the October Revolution in Russia he went first to Sweden, where he established himself as the official representative of the Bolshevik Party: and in November, 1917 he went to Petrograd, entered the Bolshevik Foreign Office and began at once a series of brilliant propagandist articles in "Izvestia" under the name of "Viator".

In 1918, he was a fierce opponent of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. When the German Revolution began in November 1918, he returned to Germany and was invited by the Berlin Executive Committee to take part with Joffe, Rakovsky and Bukharin as representatives of the Russian Soviets in a conference at Berlin.

The delegates were, however, intercepted at Vilna at the instance of the German Government, and only Radek succeeded in getting through to Berlin. Here, under the name of Sobelsohn, he managed to keep his incognito and busied himself with Spartacist propaganda.

A Grotesque Picture

It was stated erroneously at the time that he had five million roubles at his disposal, and that he was in financial control of a Communist paper in Vienna. The five million roubles were fabricated in the fear and hatred of foreign commentators.

Finally he was arrested and sent to prison by the German authorities, nominally on a charge of registering under a false name and obtaining a false passport, but in reality on account of his activities on behalf the Communist movement.

After six months of solitary confinement all charges were withdrawn, and in December, 1919, he was released and expelled from Germany.

An amusing personal sketch which appeared in 'The Times' in 1918 spoke of Radek as the real virtuoso of the Bolshevik movement, and of course as an "unscrupulous adventurer."

His personal appearance was thus described:

"He presents an almost grotesque figure. A little man, with a huge head, protruding ears, clean-shaven face, with spectacles, and a large mouth with yellow tobacco- stained teeth from which a huge pipe or cigar is never absent. Radek is generally dressed in a quaint, drab-coloured Norfolk suit with knickers and leggings. As he jaunts from the Dom Sovietov to his office an English cap on his head, his pipe puffing firecely, a revolver strapped to his side and a bundle of books under his arm, he looks like a cross between a bandit and a professor."

Indeed (the same benign observer goes on to say) unkind people might well take this to be the truest description of his character.

A Smoky Story

It was said that at Brest during the discussions between the Russian negotiators and the German conquerors he took an immense delight in puffing the smoke of his cheroot into General Hoffmann's face until the Germans gravely objected to "the presence of an Austrian deserter in the Russian delegation."

In recent years Radek has become less of a monster, both in the physical and spiritual sense, to the British imagination.

He speaks readily several languages. He is an epigrammatic and copious writer. One of his acquaintances told me a few days ago that he can turn out a lively, informative and well-written article at a moment's notice on practically any subject under the sun.

He is a scintillating conversationalist, quick forceful, full of apt allusions and adorable anecdotes and with a biting wit.

His One Error

From December, 1919, to 1924 Radek worked actively and ceaselessly in different departments of the Comintern.

In 1924 he made the one serious error of judgment in his Soviet career by joining the Trotsky Opposition, which doubted the power of the Soviets to carry the revolution to his logical denoucement

In 1927, on account of this attachment to the cause of the now vanquished Trotsky, he was expelled from the Communist Party. But he was too clever as well as too useful to the Party to share Trotsky's fate.

In the summer of 1928, together with Smilga and Preobrazhensky, he wrote a letter to the Central Executive Committee humbly admitting his error and stating that he had deserted the Trotskyists.

He was thereupon re-established as a member of the Party.

In the first of his essays in "Portraits and Pamphlets," Radek, tracing the course of this controversy, reflects in repentant mood upon his own share in it and goes on to explain how he Radek, based on his argument on a schematic conception of the internationalism of the Labour movement; on the theory that the separate national units could not independently solve basic problems of the proletarian revolution because severally they were too weak as compared with international capital.

Karl Radek

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Books And Their Writers

PESTALOZZI

PESTALOZZI (in Urdu). By Dr. Abdul Hameed. Published by the National Muslim University, Delhi. Price Re. 1|8.

Dr. Abdul Hameed has rendered a very valuable service both to Urdu literature and to education by writing this significant book on the greatest of German educationists, Pestalozzi, who is the father of much that is valuable in modern educational thought and practice. Like his distinguished teacher, Professor Spranger of the Berlin University under whom he worked on this subject, he is keenly alive to the intimacy of relationship between education and the other institutions of culture and civilization and, in his thesis—which was originally written in German—he has discussed with great ability and critical insight Pestalozzi's philosophy of culture and religion and analysed their reaction on his personality and his educational ideas. The style is lucid and has a literary flavour: it is not cramped by the weight of the argument. The interest of the book is considerably enhanced for the Indian readers by frequent references to the Indian educational situation and to what it can usefully learn from Pestalozzi.

In a few places, there is not enough continuity of thought and some repetition of ideas also occurs here and there. In one place, the author has tended to confuse Neo-Platonism, Mysticism and Spinoza's Pantheism. But such minor slips cannot obscure the fact that the author has handled this significant subject with great ability and grace of style.

The book is aptly and affectionately dedicated to the National Muslim University, of which the author is a distinguished alumnus.

K. G. S.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

The fact—which is not generally noticed but which is nonetheless undeniable—that even in one earth life man goes through a series of "reincarnations," each separated metaphoricallly by a "death", is stressed by Mr. Merton S. Yewdale in the February number of "The Aryan Path". The writer truly observes: "During our Earth life, there are certain times when we feel that we have completed one period and entered upon another—when we have finished some task upon which we have long been engaged; when far-reaching plans which we have made, have at last matured; when some change which has been going on within us, has finally been completed; when we have passed to a higher and more spiritual plane on which we are destined to begin a new work, even a new life; when we have died to one period of earth life and been reborn into another. . . . So definite is the transition that in looking back on a former period, we sometimes find it difficult to believe that it was once real and that it was we who actually lived it."

The problems of colour, race and caste, with particular reference to America, are dealt with in two other articles in the same journal, while Dr. D. S. Sarma reviews the prevailing theories of education in the light of the teachings of the Gita. There are also a few other articles of note in the issue, besides the book-reviews which always make interesting reading.

GUJERATI LITERATURE

SHAIRI, by "Zar" Randeri, published by the "Vahashi" Sahitya Karyala, Rander, (via Surat). Price Re. 0-8-0.

This small book in two parts tells the reader everything relating to Persian prosody, which is another name for Arabic prosody. There was no such book in Gujarati till now, excepting certain sections relating to the subject in a general work on Prosody by the late Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai. Many Gujarati writers have been anxious to become acquainted with the rules and technique of Persian Prosody, since the introduction into Gujarati literature of the vogue of composing Gazals, on the lines of Urdu and Persian love poems. This book will certainly help them. It is divided into two parts, the second one explaining technical terms like Radif, Kafiyah, Tasis, etc. The writer of such a book must possess knowledge of the prosody of both the languages, Persian and Gujarati, and "Zar" no doubt possesses the same, and because of it this book is likely to be welcomed by those who wanted it.

K.

GUJARAT, FIVE THOUSAND YEARS AGO, by Manibhai Dwivedi, Navsari, printed at the Pratap Press, Surat. Price Re. 0-12-0.

Mr. Dwivedi has very successfully tried to reconstruct the political and also partially social condition of the province of Gujarat about 5,000 years ago, from references to it in the Vedas, Puranas, etc. The province was inhabited by emigrants from the Red Sea, like the Asuras and the Nagas, whom the Aryans defeated and then absorbed. It is a sketchy work, no doubt, but such as it is, it is interesting and important from a research point of view.

K.

JINNAT IN COURT, published by the Rah-e-Najat Office, Bhavnagar. Price Re. 0-3-0.

Imaginary Court proceedings in the Court of the King of Jinns, against mankind and the fairness of the decision given. This is the subject matter of the book which is written to prove the superiority of Islam and the Koran.

K.

EK HATO CHHOKARO, By Chandrabhai K. Bhatt, printed at the Vir Vijaya Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 0-6-0.

"There was once a Boy." This is what the title of the Book means. The life story of a poor boy and his family, crushed under the burden of capitalism, is given here, and is emphasised as being typical of the life of all poor boys.

K.

DOKIYUN, by Chandrabhai K. Bhatt, printed at the Purohit Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 0-10-0.

"Dokiyun" means a peep, and the fair stories which make up this book, are like "peeps" at the condition of our society which has been obtaining for years past, viz., capitalists having everything their own way and never caring to follow the old-age adage, Man, Know Thyself. The stories are pathetic.

K.

DHARMA ANE RASHTRA, by Jayentrarao Durkal, M.A.

This is an essay written by Mr. Durkal, for being read at the 12th session of the Gujarati Literary Conference. It is characterised by his usual thoughtful observations and contains views which require consideration.

K.

GUJARAT NAN BHANGATAN GANDAMAN, published by the Gram Seva Samiti, Bardoli, (Surat District.)

"Villages in Gujarat which are breaking up." This is how the Gram Seva Samiti, which reports the village uplift work done by its members in 1935, puts in the forefront, the result of the observations of workers. The work accomplished is not much, but it is ennobling, and furnishes its own reward.

K.

GUJARAT SAHITYA SABHA. Ahmedabad. Report for 1935. Printed at the Aditya Printing Press, Ahmedabad, Price Re. 0-12-0.

This substantial volume of 78x165x98x4...pages, contains a record of the very useful and progressive literary work done by the Sahitya Sabha of Ahmedabad in 1935. There are several such Sabhas in Gujarat, but the Ahmedabad Sabha alone amongst them does extremely creditable work and is full of life and liveliness. The Review of Gujarati publications of the year 1935 undertaken by Mr. Navalram J. Tripathi is a remarkable achievement, undertaken at the instance of the Sabha.

K.

LAGNA SUKHA by Vishwanath Maganlal Bhatt, printed at the Aditya Printing Press, Ahmedabad, Price Re. 1-4-0.

This is a translation of Count Tolstoy's well-known story "Family Happiness." The whole philosophy of marriage and its function is discussed by the translator, Mr. Bhatt, in an able and thoughtful introduction, which is as interesting as the story itself. The translation is very well-rendered

K.

SUKHAMANI, by Maganbhai Parbhudas Desai, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, Price Re. 0-12-0

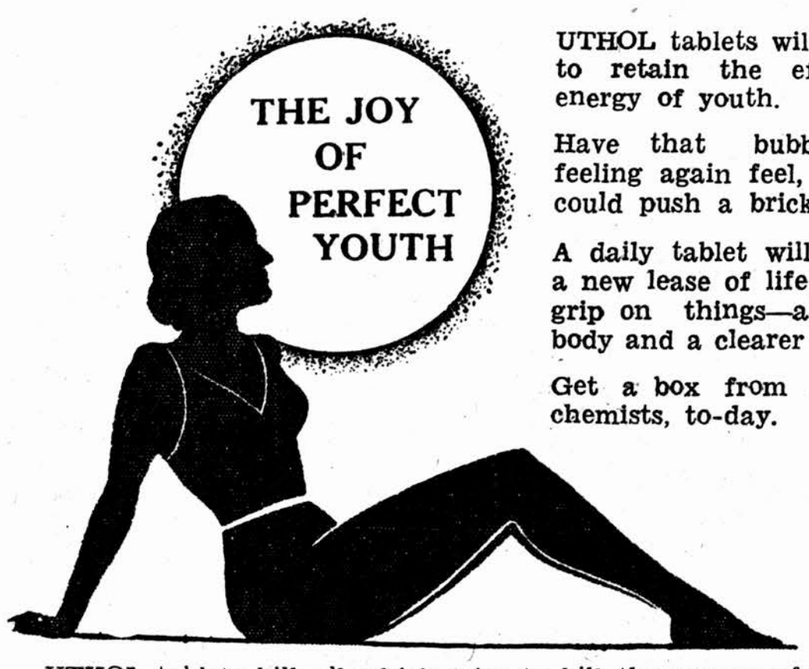
Next to the Granth Sahib Sukhamani by Guru Arjundev holds the most important place as a religious book with the Sikhs. Every thing relating to the Sikh Scriptures is found in this book, which though called a translation of the Sukhamani, is in reality a mine of information through its various prefaces and introductions, about Sikh religious history and philosophy. The Sikh Faith is very simple in its elements, and a book setting out the principles of that faith in simple Gujarati was badly required. Mr. Desai has met that want.

K.

ASTROLOGY

MANTRASWARA'S 'PHALADEEPIKA" (Adhyayas 1—XXVIII), with an Englisn Translation by Panditabushana V Subramanya Sastri, B. A. Published by the Author at 50, 3rd Cross Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

"Phaladeepika" is an astrological treatise composed by a South Indian author, named Mantraswara, who appears to have lived in the 16th century. This work, which is translated for the first time in English by Mr. Sastri, contains quite a fund of interesting information which will be prized by the votaries of Hindu astrology. A good deal of the information is of a quaint character, the like of which is perhaps not to be found in other astrological works. The effects of the transits of the planets as well as of "Bhavas" are dealt with by Mantraswara in a very exhaustive manner. But the most interesting chapter in the work may be said to be that dealing with the Sarvatobhadra—Chakra, a mystical diagram, which is referred to by name only in most other works on astrology but which is fully explained in this work. Students of astrology, not fully conversant with Sanskrit language will welcome this new work in English garb. It has two exhaustive indexes in English and Sanskrit which enhance its usefulness.



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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Dance Enthusiasm—Must Pass From Social Fashion And Fantasies—To Sober Art Achievements—La Meri's Versatility And Taste—Artistic Judgment—Santiniketan Students—"Chitrangada" In Rhythm And Song—An International Social—Mr. Zahir Meets The "Progressives"

No one who has observed the theatre audiences and the last minute rush to the artiste's green room which has already reached the dignity of a very fashionable social ritual can overlook the enthusiasm which dance-artistes of reputation, good and even indifferent, evoke. It is not difficult to describe these artistes, once you cultivate the habit of superlative sentiment. The habit helps you to bless pleasantly and, perhaps, profitably. More, it helps you to dispense with information and consistent standards of judgment. When La Meri, the danseuse, arrived in this city, she had the misfortune of being welcomed in the superlative manner and the sacred conventions of appreciation. But the initial prejudices thus created vanished when she began to speak, to convey the message of art, directly to her audiences at the Capitol. Obviously, she had the elastic versatility of the body which few could resist admiring.

Artistic

Judgment.

But she had something besides that was not less valuable. She had taste and artistic judgment—qualities by no means facile or unimportant. Both were observed clearly in the interpretation of dances and the method of their presentment. The Indian items on her programme were, for not a few of us, the acid test. Some of us found, perhaps, her interpretations not so literal and most of us found them not so literary as we are generally accustomed to demand. But we were not prepared to be surprised at the efficient agility with which La Meri grasped the spirit of the dances and boldly endeavoured to interpret them.

Compare and,

Learn.

This is not an abstract statement. Nor is it absolute. It is comparative and made with specific reference to the context of the dance situation as it actually exists in India. There have been many non-Indian dance aspirants, from Europe and America, who have been studying and trying to expound in India the manifold aspects of what they love to describe as "classical" Indian dancing.

New

Era.

They have spent more time, energy and more money perhaps than La Meri did to get acquainted with the "styles" and the "classical" conventions. But they have so far been unable to re-create something of the spirit of the dance La Meri rendered in her version of South Indian dancing. Similarly, there have been Indian exponents of dancing who have succeeded indifferently, despite their naturally greater familiarity and accuracy of technique, in approaching the interpretation of the dance which could be re-recognised in the auditorium as a gain in experienced beauty.

Kumari Ramila Shroff who rendered Krishna at the recent Manipuri dance recital at C. J. Hall.

The Handy

Excuse.

The usual excuse has been that the aspiring artists suffer heavy handicaps. There is no dancnig institute worth the name. The traditional exponents of the dance are not always and, certainly, not necessarily anywhere near the description of the best teachers. And, above all there are no musicians and fewer orchestras that could helpfully supplement the dancer's movement or rhythm I am not interested in underestimating the slightest of these difficulties. I know them first hand. And, I am convinced that unless these requisite dance facilities are easily accessible to the dance student or exponent, it is futile to expect the dance to be established as a truly nation-wide art, social or cultural enterprise.

The Greatest

Handicap.

Nevertheless, the comparatively indifferent and not infrequently, complete failure of Indian artistes who, naturally, know more and can give more than that we obtain from passing artistes like La Meri of the artistic wealth inherent in the traditional achievements of Indian dancing, I am led to the convicton now growing within me that the indifferent success or complete artistic failures of most of the Indian artistes is due not less to their faulty mental outlook and approach than to the practical difficulties they experience.

Education of

The Eye.

For example, La Meri's selection of the costumes, simple arrangement of curtains and lighting, and the accompaniment of the right gramophone records indicate a discriminating and informed judgment that most of the aspiring Indian artistes lack. That judgment is, and has always been, the training of the eye—its education in the language, idiom nay, the very accents of rhythmic, dramatic, dynamics of movement. Unfortunately, we are yet wedded to literature and too servile to the letter of the dance to recognise or appreciate its spirit.

Shantiniketan

Students.

The Santiniketan students who rendered in rhythmic movement and gestures Tagore's poetic play "Chitrangada" met with, as expected, great success. As students and as those who were endeavouring to help an educational institution like the Santiniketan they were entitled to the kind reception they secured in Bombay for their artistic and experimental venture.

The reception arranged in their honour by the International Social Club, the invitation to the Ville Parle moonlit and open-air stage and the croweded teas they attended were but the tokens of the city's welcome to them.

Emancipation of

The Dance.

But the dance is, as the Santiniketan brochure says treated at the Institute as a "serious art", not the subject of "social decoration". We must therefore now look forward to the time when the institute will proceed from the songs, recitation and the dialogues with which it supplemented the concert to the evolution of the highest art. possibilities of the dance in its soverign freedom as an independent art

The Progressives.

Mr. Sajjad Zahir, General Secretary of the Progressive Writers' Association, Allahabad, visited recently his progressive friends in this city. He had only a few hours to confer with them. But the exchange of views with workers in the same field and the preliminaries to the effective co-ordination of the work of progressive writers which he suggested was opportune and welcome encouragement to his friends. It is to be hoped that Mr. Zahir would soon visit them again and cultivate shall we say a more intimate contact with literary, art and cultural realities on this side of the country.

So They Said—

The Wise and Knowing.

The Santiniketan dance version of "Chitrangada" was described by those who know as:—

1. "Kathakali".
2. "Javanese".
3. "Burmese".
4. Kandyan".
5. "Eurhythmics".
6. "Manipuri".
7. "Curvilinear".
8. "Shuffles".

So, now we know what they danced and why they were popular. Do we need more in appreciation and knowledge than this tally-clerk identification of "styles?".

Dadabhai Naoroji— G.O.M. Of India

His Was The First Vision Of India's Great Destiny —Swaraj

By P. R. RAMACHANDRARAO

In 1892 a great Zoroastrian paced the streets of London. His long black, broad-cloth coat hung from neck to foot. Over a towering forehead a black, velvet cap with a blue tassel was worn. Beneath intellectual eye-brows the smallish eyes peered out in kindly curiosity. His flowing tilted beard was crossed by an ample moustache that covered substantial lips. A high, broad nose supported the aged face that ran in folds to the shapely ears. A genial countenance withal, eminently human.

That was Dadabhai the first 'black man' to scale St. Stephen's It was a unique event. For the first time in British Indian history an Indian stood in the name of India in the legislature of the rulers, albeit singly. India was thrilled.

Some sixty odd years before little 'Dady' sits in the classroom with an over-hanging forehead and small, sparkling eyes. The moment a question is put, he is up and takes a step before the rest. His brows are screwed in anxious thought, his lips parted and fingers uplifted towards the master. One moment and the solution is blurted out in breathless haste.

Or in the open by the roadside as the boys stood exercising in mental arithmetic the little 'Jonglo' would excel amid the resounding 'bravos' of the admiring crowd. And while the European master lounged by the desk at school the studious lads would go out to the Esplanade 'spinning yarns' and play at Indian cricket the while, the fair, pretty-limbed boy was leading the truant gang with the doughtiness of a practised chief.

No Foreign Education For Him

On the 4th September the child Dadabhai was born. Great men are nurtured by the anxious care of devoted mothers. The widowed soul wrapped herself up in the baby son of four years. She bathed that one gift of God in the effulgence of her abounding love. She was the making of him, the sustaining force. When long afterwards a hostile world whipped Dadabhai, inflamed by his projects of social reform, the son took refuge in the comforting bosom of that loving preceptor.

The destiny that shapes the ends of men fulfils itself oftener by frustration than by fulfilment. Sir Erskine Perry, then Chief Justice of Bombay, had proposed for the 'show-boy of Elphinstone' a career at the Bar, offering to defray a part of his education expenses overseas. The Parsi elders demurred. Two conversions to Christianity had been enough, said Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai, and they would not risk a third. So, young Dadabhai subsided into the Professorial chair at Elphinstone. It was the greatest event of his early career, the 'dearest title and honour above all honours.' To the end of his days it gratified the Grand Old Man to be addressed 'Professor Dadabhai.'

In the impressionable life of youth there comes a time when the tide neither way inclines. A chance happening, an extraneous factor decides a life. It was then that he read Clarkson's 'Slave Trade' and the Life of Howard. 'The die was cast', says Dadabhai 'the desire of my life was to serve the people.' Visions of a glorious word floated before his eyes. Firdausi was his never failing friend. There is a refreshing altruism about those youthful longings.

The Social Reformer

The vocation of pedagogy affords few pleasures outside the school. But Dadabhai soon outgrew its limited precincts. The first wave of social reform was sweeping over Bombay. Among the Parsees there was a great upheaval. A band of forward young men, Dadabhai Naoroji, S. S. Bengalee, J. B. Wacha and Naoroji Fardoonji, had established the Religious Reform Association in the teeth of much vehement opposition. In their hands the 'Rast Goftar' became a powerful instrument of cultural dissemination. Reform grew apace. The women achieved emancipation. The first girls' schools came out in the city. Social intercourse bordered on western example. An eclectic culture took rise, half-European and half-Indian.

The Parsi House of Cama was among the earliest commercial families to enlarge its business overseas, and to manage the new-founded firm of Cama & Co., Dadabhai went in 1886 to London. The bonds of Elphinstone were strong, but a higher duty called. He went to further the cause of India for the Indians. In London life was gay among the growing circle of Indian sojourners. Jamshedji Tata, the merchant prince was there; Pherozeshah Mehta, then a youthful aspirant for legal honours; Man Mohan Ghosh 'inheritor of unfulfilled renown', lawyer and politician; Badruddin Tyabji, afterwards Justice and protagonist of the national cause and W. C. Bonnerji, the first President of the Indian National Congress. Over that coterie Dadabhai presided with becoming distinction.

Terrible things were happening in India. One armed effort at last was made to throw off the foreign yoke. A tongue of flame leapt up from the embers. But it was quenched with a ruthless rigour. India fell back crushed and exhausted. The vision of a free nation faded out of the hearts of men.

"Young Man, You Will Go Far !"

In 1866 Dadabhai's business came to grief. His self-sacrificing offices to a mercantile friend depleted his resources and impaired his credit. Then commerce was scarce between the East and the West and Dadabhai was a stranger in a foreign land. But he held out resourcefully and faced his creditors with an upright integrity that earned for him the well-merited tribute of the Governor of the Bank of England. Jamshedji Tata had been in a like predicament in 1864 when the speculative firm of Premchand Roychand failed; but such was his persevering courage that Mr. J. H. Gwyther made the prophetic prediction: 'Young man, you will go far.'

Dadabhai returned to India broken and weary. Sir Pherozeshah got up a splendid demonstration. But the broken man declined the handsome purse which with characteristic benevolence he gave up for the public good.

Baroda in 1874 was an Augean stable. The ill-starred regime of Malhar Rao Gaekwar was drawing to a close. Chaos reigned, intrigue and rank corruption. To this tumultuous scene Dadabhai stepped as Dewan. Sir Bartle Frere had forewarned him of the impossible. But the Dewan began dauntlessly to set the stable right. He carried a mind which would not conciliate and it brought him into rupture with Colonel Phayre, the imperious British Resident. But Lord Northbrook's Government stood by Dadabhai. Matters, however, were moving to a head. In less than two years came the caastrophic abdication of Malhar Rao Gaekwar. Dadabhai stepped back.

Birth Of The Congress

Towards 1880 the Indian political landscape was changing. Memories, indeed, had grown dim. But the impact of British rule had given the nation a hard knock. India awoke from a medieval trance. By a strange irony an education designed to drive the quills of the natives had stirred their minds. Notions of democracy and liberty floated vaguely. A new class sprang up, the Indian professional class, like the Effendis of Egypt. They clung to the rulers and became spokes in the bureaucratic wheel. Their ranks were drawn from the scions of the fallen nobility, lawyers and tradesmen. But the masses, cut apart, toiled in the plains below. The 'bourgeoisie' prospered and shared the spoils. Money was plentiful and waited for investment. Thus arose an industrial, capitalist class which looked about for allies in a fiscal change. The professionals aspired to climb higher but found the top rungs peopled by the ruling class. And they would not budge. So, the Anglophil 'bourgeoisie' grew restive and chafed behind the barriers. They clamoured for more elbow-room. They asked for more concessions, more opportunities, more appointments. They began to agitate. 'A safety-valve for the escape of great and growing forces' was needed, they said. And the Indian National Congress was ushered into existence.

The Congress started under great auspices. Mighty names stand out from those historic times. The austere figure of Dadabhai towers above all. "This Congress" he said, "represents the aristocracy of intellect." But that aristocracy was cautious and apologetic. "Is this Congress a nursery for sedition and rebellion against the British Government?" Dadabhai asked, "or is it another stone in the foundation of the stability of that Government?" There could be one answer. They spoke out "like men" and proclaimed their loyalty to "the back-bone." With them British authority had gone unquestioned as a political axiom and merely sought to be tampered by the progressive wresting of trivial privileges. They tacitly accepted the ideology of the empire. "In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our best reward." To Dadabhai British rule was a pure ethical quantity. Its Indian manifestation alone was irksome—Un-British, that is to say. The British conscience had only to be roused for the inherent functioning of the spirit of British institutions. There is a pathos in that unswerving faith in the 'ultimate triumph and vindication of British justice." Argument after argument was put forth lucidly and irrebuttably with chapter and verse from the bibles of British democracy. "If we speak out loud enough," said Dadabhai, "we shal not speak in vain." It availed little.

A Pioneer

But Dadabhai was a pioneer. He was the harbinger of the dawn of Indian national consciousness. For fifty years he was the embodied hope of Indian aspirations. He watched over the Congress with a parent's anxious solicitude. He was President thrice, a distinction later shared only by

(Continued On Page 37)

MOTHS
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Another Government Defeat

Army Indianisation Policy Criticised

Govt. Warned Of Grave Consequences Of Discontent

SYED MURTAZA SAHEB'S CUT MOTION CARRIED WITHOUT DIVISION

NEW DELHI, March 6.

Syed Murtaza Sahib's cut motion to censure the Government on the policy of the indianisation of the army was passed by the Assembly without a division.

Proceedings In Details

NEW DELHI, March 6.

The Legislative Assembly continued the discussion on "cut" motions on the Budget.

Syed Murtaza Saheb, on behalf of the Independents, wanted to move a cut of Rs. 100 under the head "Defence Department" to discuss "the persistent refusal of the Government to listen to the opinion of this House in defence matters."

Mr. Tottenham, Army Secretary, on a point of order, said that the party had originally intended to move a different cut, and he had come prepared to reply on that. Mr. Tottenham added that the two days' notice required by the Standing Orders had not been given of the new "cut," and he had not had sufficient time to prepare for it.

POINT OF ORDER UPHELD

The president upheld the point of order and Syed Murtaza Saheb then moved that the Demand under Defence Department be reduced by Rs. 100 to discuss the Indianisation of the Army.

Mr. Murtaza Saheb pointed out that the House had repeatedly urged the need of curtailing the Army expenditure and had made constructive proposals towards that end. One of them was that the Army Department should be indianised and that Indianisation should not be according to the whims of the War Council in England.

The speaker declared that the British force of 60,000 stationed in India was not wanted. Indians themselves were in a position to defend their frontiers. They only wanted an opportunity to do so. At the present rate of Indianisation, such opportunity would not come for a century. Every Indian Student coming out of the college to-day came armed with a double-edged sword, one edge for Military and the other for Civil service The government should take advantage of their eagerness for both kinds of services.

YAMIN KHAN WARNS GOVERNMENT.

Sir Yamin Khan said that year after year the House had been pressing for quickening of the pace of Indianisation. If the Government had taken adequate steps to carry out the desire of the House, when it was expressed first in 1921, the years that had passed would have been quite sufficient to Indianise the whole Army. There were war clouds in Europe and if war actually broke out and if England was involved in it and wanted to send all British Officers in India to the War Zone, what would happen to the Defence needs of this country? If on the other hand, Indianisation had been pressed on with, no fear with regard to Indian Defence need be entertained. Indianisation was a matter, which the Government should carry out in their own interest. He warned the Government of the consequences of any discontent that might arise in the ranks of the Indian Army, because of the inferior position that Indian officers were made to occupy.

GOVT.'S "OLD GAME".

Mr. N. V. Gadgil began by saying that India was safe from Foreign aggression by sea and declared that the policy of creating artificial divisions, namely, martial and non-martial races was an old game pursued to strengthen British domination in this country.

Continuing Mr. Gadgil said, if only the question of Indianisation was properly approached and solved, it would not only solve the problem of Defence but at the same time considerably facilitate another aspect of the policy, namely international security. By adequate retrenchment and Indianisation at least Rs. 20 crores could be saved. which would then be available for social amelioration. But this was not possible unless and until they had full control of the Military in their hands.

A PERMANENT FEATURE

Mr. P. J. Griffiths (Official) said that the cut motion on Indianisation had become a permanent feature year after year for the last 15 years and it had been argued that the pace of Indianisation was too slow, that segregation of Indian Commissioned officers in specific regiments was unfair and that economic needs of the country did not warrant such a huge army.

Referring to the claim put forth that Indians possessed enough valour, chivalry etc. Mr. Griffiths said that the existence of that mutual confidence between officers and men could not be acquired in one day or year. It could only be built up through years of experience of war. Mr. Griffiths maintained that there was considerable dearth of suitable candidates (a voice: thanks to you) and he compared England and India in this respect. Mr. Griffiths proceeded: "the real trouble is....."

Prof. Ranga: "Yourself" (laughter).

Mr. Griffiths said the real trouble was that Indians were only now beginning to realise the importance of Military career.

He advised the Opposition to cast aside old shibboleths about Indianisation and give up the habit of opposition for opposition's sake and join with them, as practical men with practical suggestions, in making success of the greatest experiment that had ever been tried in this country.

REPUGNANT TO INDIAN SELF-RESPECT

Dr. Ghiasuddin, in a spirited speech, declared that the racial repugnance of a British officer to take orders from an Indian to which preference was made by Lord Roberts in 1885 still ruled to-day. As long as British troops were not put under Indian Officers it was repugnant to Indian self-respect that a British officer should be put in command of Indian troops.

Dr. Ghiasuddin referred to an instance in which 25 British rankers had been posted as Quarter-Masters in Indian Units instead of promoting Indian Subadars of the same Units to be Quarter-Masters. He asked, why this should have been done, and whether even now the Government would do justice to these Subadars. He emphatically declared that even the Punjab landholders were deeply dissatisfied with the present state of things in the matter of Indianisation.

After long discussion, Syed Mumtaz Sahib's cut motion was passed without division.

JOSHI'S CUT MOTION LOST

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved a cut motion urging the Government to undertake a uniform system of compulsory State insurance against the risks incidental to the life of industrial workers.

After considerable discussion the cut motion was not pressed and was rejected without division.

Scramble To See 'Emden' Ends In Disaster

Overweighted Boat Capsizes: Passengers Hurled Into Sea: All Rescued By Sailors Of Cruiser And Motor-Launch "Lile"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Bombay in the activities of the German cruiser "Emden" which arrived in its harbour on Thursday. The sporting offer of the authorities to "throw its doors open," for Bombayites to visit it, for three days was hailed with delight, and, as expected, there was a great rush this evening at Apollo Bunder. Hundreds of persons hired small boats to reach the cruiser which has anchored in the harbour about a mile away from the Gateway of India. The boatmen seized this golden opportunity of making money, and it seems there were a larger number of passengers in some boats than their full capacity allowed.

One such boat with about two dozen passengers succeded in reaching the cruiser at about 5-30 p.m. and the passengers were just trying to get into it when passengers of another boat that drew alongside the cruiser, in their anxiety to get in first, jumped into the first boat which was already overcrowded. Naturally the overburdened boat was unable to bear the extra burden and it lurched on one side; and in spite of the frantic efforts of the boatmen to avert a disaster, it soon capsized, and all the occupants were thrown into the sea.

PANIC ENSUES

There was considerable panic and shouts and wails from the passengers, particularly women and children, ensued. Cries for help were also raised by scores of passengers who were in other boats which were also proceeding towards the cruiser. This plight of passengers was seen by about two dozen sailors on the "Emden" who immediately jumped into the sea and rescued them. They put the persons into boats and took them to the shore. A couple of passengers who had chanced to taste the brine in larger quantities were taken to the dispensary of the "Emden" and treated there.

ALL SAVED.

According to information available, all the persons who were hurled into the water were rescued and not a single fatality occurred. The water Police are pursuing enquiries into the accident.

The sailors of "Emden" saved a large number of passengers, besides 17 rescued by the motor-launch "Lile" Altogether about three or four dozen passengers were involved in the accident.

PROMPT RESCUE WORK

By Men Of Motor-Launch "Lile"

In the work of rescuing those visitors to the "Emden", who fell into the sea, mention must be made of the prompt work of rescue done by those who manned the motor-launch "Lile" of the Bombay Water Police (H. Division). The driver and three other persons, realising the great danger, jumped into the sea and saved 11 persons (including several ladies) and 6 children. Their pluck in saving these 17 persons amidst considerable hue and cry and pandemonium is beyond praise. But for their promptness there would have been another story to tell of the unfortunate accident—at least as regards some of these 17 persons saved.

It is interesting to note that there were several Marwari ladies among the 11 persons, most of whom were without their male relatives. There was one Parsi gentleman and lady also.

All the rescued persons were taken to Police station at Yellow Gate, (Division I), and after the statement had been recorded they were allowed to go home.

The names of those who manned the motor-launch "Lile" are as under:—Shaik Mahomed Abdul Karim (driver); Hawaldar Abdulla Fakoomia (No. 525); Sepoy Ismail Mahomed Jaffer (2301); Sepoy Jainoodin Ibrahim (2667).

VISIT TO "EMDEN"

The Consul for Germany writes:-

The dates for the visiting of the Cruiser "Emden" are:--

To-day (Sunday) from 4 to 6 p.m.

Tuesday (9th inst.) from 4 to 6 p. m.

BOYS ON PLEASURE CRUISE RESCUED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At 4 p.m. to-day two boys who were in the deck of S. S. "Jayalakshmi" for a pleasure cruiser, fell into the sea. They were rescued by the sailors of the steamer.

Gwalior Cup Final

CUSTOMS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Telephone Beaten By 5 Goals To 1

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Cooperage presented a scene of great enthusiasm this evening when the final of the Gwalior Cup Hockey tournament was played between the Bombay Customs and the Telephone Club, resulted in a well-deserved victory for the former by a comfortable margin of 5 goals to 1.

No sooner did the centre-forwards cross their blades, the game developed with a fierce duel. Though the Telephone Club was comparatively a weaker side and the victory of the Customs was a foregone conclusion, the losers gave a good account of themselves in the start.

The game was only 15 minutes in progress, when Pinto, Custom's Inside-left, opened the account with a well-placed shot. Cohen, the Telephone pivot was, once again, playing very well, and brought about a very good save, off a hot shot by Milne. A combined move of the Customs forwards, and a beautiful pass by Ferozekhan, their centre-forward, was nicely picked up by Milne, who scored the second goal just before the interval was called

ONE-SIDED AFFAIR

The play after resumption was almost one-sided, and the Telephone defence had to give way to the superior combined play of their opponents attack-line Ferozekhan scored the third goal soon after, in the second-half.

Pinto again performed a hat-trick to-day by scoring the fourth goal off a long corner. The Customs had dominated the exchanges at this stage, but the Telephone, who were fighting all out to get atleast one goal, succeeded when Taylor scored with a good push in a corner, clean beating the goalie.

The ball was now with Sweeney, Custom's outside-right, who had a run down the field and after beating the full-back sent a timely pass to Pinto, who scored the last goal of the evening, the customs winning the Championship by 5 goals to 1.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Before asking Sir Homi Mehta to give away the Cup and the prizes, Mr. Henrichs, the President of the Western India Football Association, paid a tribute to the fine display given by the Bombay Customs, and, continuing, said: "I am glad the Customs have kept the Cup in Bombay this year, the Kirkee United having won it for the last two years."

THE RESULT:

Bombay Customs. 5 goals.
Bombay Telephone 1 goal

THE TEAMS

CUSTOMS: Lynn; Abreo, Aslain, S. M. Khan, Breuin, Salim; Sweeney, Milne, Ferozekhan, Pinto and Jagat Singn.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE:—Goldyn; McMorran, Butler; High, Cohen, Gibson, Nash, Woodcock, Vanspall, Taylor and Cross.

EXHIBITION FOOTBALL MATCH.

The Cheshire Regiment are playing against the Emden Football team in an exhibition match at the Cooperage to-morrow (Monday) at 5-45 p.m.

Both the teams have strong combinations and a fine display of football is expected.

FIFTY MILE TIME TRIAL RACE TO-DAY

Crack Cyclists All Over India Enter Competition

Twenty-five competitors representing various institutions in Bombay will line up at 6-15 a.m. to-day (Sunday) when the First Cycle Time Trial, on a distance of 50 miles will be run.

This Time Trial is run under the auspices of the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club and is the first event of its kind organised in India.

The first man will be despatched at 6-31 a.m. from the Prince of Wales Statue, near the Band Stand, and the remainder will start at intervals of one minute each.

The course consists of two laps of the Oval and then the Cyclists will proceed via Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Hughes Road, Warden Road, Worli, Parbhadevi Road, Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim Bridge on to Bandra, Ghodbunder Road up to a point near the Borivli Level Crossing and return over the same route finishing opposite the Band Stand.

On the return journey the competitors will have to observe the One-way traffic regulations at the junction of the Old Parbhadevi Road and Gokhale Road and the Opera House.

The important work in the judging of the race will be done by checkers, who will be placed at various points all along the route, unknown to the competitors.

It is expected that the first rider will return sometime between 8-30 and 9 a.m. and the rest will follow at very short intervals

The result of the Time Trial will be declared after the last man has arrived, and the Time-keepers will work out the result on the actual time taken by each competitor, the competitor returning the slowest time being the winner. Mr. Fred Stones will preside and Mrs. Stones will distribute the prizes.

FAMOUS BRITISH ACTOR DROWNED?

Mysterious Disappearance From Ship

LONDON, March 6.

Frank Vosper, famous British actor disappeared to-day from liner "Paris" while returning from the United States.

It is believed he has been drowned.

"Paris" arrived in Plymouth.—Reuter's Special.

F. A. CUP RESULTS

LONDON, March. 6.

The F. A. Cup sixth Round results are as follows:—

Wolverhampton one, Sunderland one, Westbromwich three, Arsenal one, Millwall two, Manchester City Nil, and Tottenham one, Preston three.—Reuter.

10 MILLIARDS FOR DEFENCE LOAN!

PARIS March 6.

It is rumoured, in well-informed circles, that the total aimed at by the Government for the Defence Loan, will be ten milliards at four per cent. Part of the proceeds will be applied for the repayment of the recently granted British Credit of 40 million sterling.

(Later): In consequence of certain legal difficulties, the Defence Loan may not be launched until Wednesday—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE ROW IN RECORD TIME

LONDON, March 6.

Under ideal conditions, Cambridge rowed the full course trial, from Mortlake to Putney, in 18 minutes 45 seconds, as compared with Oxford's 19 minutes 28 seconds earlier in the week, when conditions were unfavourable.—Reuter's Special.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350. 9 metres. 855 kc/s.

A. M.

11-0 A Sunday Concert of Papular Music. Mehboobjan of Sholapur. "Sanga liye abeera" Khayal Abhiri. "Matavare nainava" Mishra Mand. "Kaisa jadoo dra" Pilu "Unape ashik Loke". Ghazal. "Karunadhana dayala" Bhairavi (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla).—12-0 Music From Filmland. Indian music from the Wellington Cinema. 12-30 "For Children". (Hindi). Stories from Arabian Nights. By Munshi M. Ismail Khan. 1-0 A Studio Concert. F the VUB Ensemble. Leader: Dominic Pereira. 4-30 Light Sunday Songs. Bai Sunderbai. 5-0 "Bhutaki". A Marathi Play. Presented by R. G. Varde. Featuring: Nalinibai Nagpurkar; Miss Malati; N.G. Ghue; B. D. Sonap, G. B. Chaudhari; and Shridhar Mayekar. 6-0 From the Orient. 6-30 Evensong. From the Afgan Memorial Church. At the organ: Mrs. Sonah Seddon 7-30 In Another Vein 8-30 The News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Songs of the Countryside". No. 5 Amidst the Pathans. By Devendra Satyarathi. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Sitar Solo. By Pandit Madhavlal 10-0 A Popular Concert. By Bai Ratnabai. "Murliwala Shayam" Thumri. "Kushada Dasta Karam" Ghazal. "Nah. Minnat Kashi" Ghazal. "Chala Sajan Aise Puntha" Geet. "Hamari kahi mano" Dadra.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A. M.

5-30 Air Orchestra Puriya Dhanasri (With an introduction to the Ragni). 5-45 Mrs. Sudhira Sen Gupta. Hindi and Bengali Songs. 6-0 Bhopali On Sitar. 6 10 Rancalio Singh. Thumri "A gaya ab to machalna bhi dil-i-nashad ko, Karwaten lete hue dekha tha uski yad ao". (Bekhud) 6-30 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerji Hindi and Bengali Songs. 6-45 Kumari Monimala Gangoli. Hindi and Bengali Songs. 7-0 "For Villagers Only". (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p. m.). 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Clash of Cultures in India". By Atiya Habibullah. 8-15 Air Orchestra. Malkauns 8-25 Instrumental and Vocal Music. By the Students of the Indraprastha Girls High School, Delhi. 8-55 Kumari Monimala Gangoli. Hindi Songs 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani) 9-30 Time Signal. 2nd News Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "The New Woman" By Sir H. P. Mody. 10-0 Modern Composers. (A Recorded Programme).

SOCIALISTS SUSPENDED FOR "TREACHERY"!

BOMBAY, March 6.

After receiving the unanimous recommendations of the General Council of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, the Executive Committee of the Party decided, unanimously, this evening, to suspend Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, Mr. Madan Shetty and Dr. M. R. Shetty from the Party for their "treacherous behaviour", in the recent B.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. elections, when the former two voted for a non-party member in the A.I.C.C. election, and the latter withdrew from the B.P.C.C. election contest, at the eleventh hour, without the consent of the Party.

The Executive Committee further recommended to the All India Congress Socialist Party Executive, to take action against all Royists who are in the Party, "trying to cause disruption in the same". A lengthy statement will be issued by the Executive Committee tomorrow, in this connection—United Press.

MR. JINNAH IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 6.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah is arriving here to-morrow night.—A. P.

FAZLUL HAQ INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR

Proposals For Ministry Formation Undertaken

CALCUTTA, March, 6.

The Governor of Bengal granted an interview to Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, to-day. In response to His Excellency's invitation Mr. Huq has undertaken to submit proposals for the formation of a Ministry.

The Governor also granted interviews to Mr. Eric Studd and the Honourable Sir George Campbell, representing the European group in the new legislature.—A.P.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN HUKUMCHAND MILL

Damage Estimated At Three Lakhs Of Rupees

JHANSI, March, 6.

A report from Indore says that a serious fire broke out in the Hukumchand Mills last night and despite great efforts to extinguish it certain portions of the mill remained aflame throughout the night.

The loss is estimated at three lakhs. The Police and the authorities of the Insurance Company with which it had been insured are investigating.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD FOR OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

AHMEDABAD, March, 3.

The Ahmedabad District Congress Committee passed a resolution this evening in favour of acceptance of office wherever the Congress is in a majority. The Committee also passed a resolution authorising secretaries to report on the possibilities of establishing Congress committees where they did not present exist.—A. P.

Jubbulpore Sweepers' Unconditional Surrender

JUBBULPORE, March 6.

After four and a half days' strike, the Jubbulpore Municipal Sweepers surrendered unconditionally to-day.

On the strikers' refusal to resume duty, during the strike, the Municipal authorities dispensed with their services and engaged new hands. Now that the strikers have unconditionally surrendered, the Municipal authorities have promised to reinstate the dismissed strikers, only on the condition that they would be able to pursuade the new hands to resign within a week.—United Press.

Giri's Letter To Labour Member

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March, 6.

According to a Kharagpur message of date, Mr. V. V. Giri has addressed a letter to the Member for Industries and Labour of the Government of India, dealing, among other matters, with the withdrawal of recognition from the B. N. Railway Union and the alleged victimisation of the strike leaders.

Diwan Bahadur's Election Petition Echo

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 6.

The "Associated Press" reliably understands that the Tribunal appointed by the Governor to enquire into the election petition filed by Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh "interim" Minister submitted its report. It is understood that the tribunal is unanimous in holding that the rejection of the nomination paper is not proper.

Sterling Tumbles Down

NEW YORK, Mar. 6.

With official control apparently withdrawn both sterling and franc broke sharply after the French financial statement, but the fear that sterling will be permitted to drop considerably is generally scouted in Exchange circles, though it is thought that a fall to about 4.86 might be visualised.

American bankers welcomed the restoration of free gold market but had misgivings about the acceptance by French investors of the rest of M. Blum's statement, some thinking that success in restoring sufficient confidence to the cause of repatriation of French funds will depend on M. Blum's address to-day and subsequent actions of the French Government.

It is felt that a definite test of confidence in Blum Government has been created after obvious attempt to induce repatriation, but it is believed despite the Premier's attitude devaluation of franc to full legal limit will be necessary to accomplish this purpose.—Reuter.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF PALESTINE.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

William Dennis Battershill, Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, has been appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine.—Reuter.

Another Hitch In Non-Intervention Committee

Portugal Objects To Russian Observers

LONDON, March 5.

It is learned that a hitch occurred at the five hour meeting of the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee this afternoon owing to Portugal's disinclination to allow Russian merchantmen to enter Lisbon to take on observers.

M. Maisky strongly protested against this and the Sub-Committee will meet again at 10-30 tomorrow.

The full Committee meeting tomorrow has been cancelled.—Reuter.

EXPLAINING IT AWAY

Germany Will Not Use Force To Get Colonies

BERLIN, Mar. 5.

A new interpretation of Herr von Ribbentrop's speech on colonies at Leipzig on Monday is furnished by an official in Herr von Ribbentrop's office.

Many Germans are under the impression that Herr von Ribbentrop sought to place before the world the alternative of restoring Germany's colonies or making her rely on her own strength.

The official declared that the meaning which Herr von Ribbentrop intended was that Germany must have colonies but will also rely on her own strength, presumably meaning the four year plan, to make her independent in case of emergencies.

Herr won Ribbentrop's phrase is thus apparently intended as a promise and not as a threat.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS WOUNDED IN SPAIN

ROME: March 5.

The Italian hospital ship "Helouan" arrived at Naples with 540 Volunteers wounded in the recent fighting in Spain, fifty being stretcher cases.

General Russo, Chief of Staff of the Fascist Militia, and other officials met the ship.—Reuter.

Victory Claimed By Both Sides!

LONDON, March 6.

The opposing Spanish forces are killing the enemy on a large scale, and both the sides are scoring victories through the medium of communiques. An insurgent official report said that 4,000 Government troops were killed, in the recent fighting, according to prisoners and deserters. On the other hand, from Santander it is declared that 900 insurgents were killed and wounded, when they unsuccessfully severely counter-attacked at Rebolleda, on the Basque front.—Reuter's Special.

ITALIAN FINANCES

Apparent Increase Due To Depreciation

ROME, March 6.

Following a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council to discuss the financial and economic position, it was announced that gold in the Reserve Bank of Italy on February 20, was 4,021 million lire not including the reserves of the Treasury consisting of gold given to the fatherland last year and the fund of foreign currency and securities at the disposal of the Institute of Foreign Exchanges.

Circulation of bank notes issued by the Bank of Italy on February 29, amounted to 15,077 million lire including about 1.500 million transferred to East Africa.

The process of the recently launched five per cent loan together with the ordinary means of the Treasury would suffice to meet the requirements of 1937-38 budget without recourse to any more important treasury operations.

Gold reserve in October 1935, which was the last published figure was 3.936 million lire.

Although the value of gold reserves shows an increase of over 84 million lire compared with the last published figure, the amount of the metal in reserve has diminished since 1935, its greater value being due to a depreciation of the lire by 40 per cent during last October.—Reuter

BRITISH SHIPPING TO CONFORM WITH NON-INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

A Bill to ensure that British merchant shipping will conform with the naval patrol on the Spanish coasts will be passed in a few days.—Reuter.

Lloyd George Explains His Message To Windsor

Edward Was Best Prince Of Wales For Hundred Years

LONDON. (By Air Mail).

Mr. Lloyd George, with Dame Margaret and Miss Morgan, returned to Churt after a holiday in Jamaica since November 9.

Looking very fit and sun-burnt he discussed with pressmen events that occurred while he was away.

He was asked what prompted him to send from Jamaica his remarkable Christmas message to the Duke of Windsor, in which he sent "Best Christmas Greetings from an old Minister of the Crown who holds you in as high esteem as ever, and regards you with deeper loyal affection, deplores the shabby and stupid treatment accorded to you, resents the mean and unchivalrous attacks upon you, and regrets the loss sustained by the British Empire of a man who sympathised with the lowliest of his subjects

Only Friend

Mr. Lloyd George declared that somebody wired to him and told him that everybody was against the Duke of Windsor. "I thought at least," L. G. added "there is a friend left, anyhow, so I sent him that Christmas message. I am still his friend and he was the best Prince of Wales we had had for hundreds of years. There was nothing asked him to do for the principality that he did not do. He had a great sense of duty. When I was Prime Minister he was recognised the world over as the best Ambassador we ever had."

L. G. concluded by saying that during the abidication crisis he considered rushing back to England. "I actually booked my passage," he said. "Then, I heard that King Edward had abdicated, and I did not start my journey. What could I have done?"

His New Book

During his stay in Jamaica, Mr. Lloyd George wrote three-quarters of his new book on the Treaty of Versailles. "My new book," he said, "which so many people though I would not dare to write will be quite as frank as my memoirs. In it there will not be a single statement which is not proved by documents—letters from Statesmen. Allied and British, who were engaged in the framing of the Treaty. I shall tell the truth, as I know it, quite fearlessly and without reference to what anyone else may say I am going to tell the truth about the German guilt."

WOMEN'S SWIMMING RECORD BROKEN

COPENHAGEN, March 5.

Ragnhild Hveger beat the women's world swimming record for 300 metres free style, her time being three minutes 50 1|10 seconds.

The previous record was held by W. Den Ouden with three minutes 50 4|10 seconds.—Reuter.

PRIVATE DURBIN HANGED

Found Guilty Of Murder Of Another Private

POONA, March. 6.

Private Maurice Henry Durbin, (26) of The First Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment stationed at Poona, was hanged this morning at Yerwada Central Prison.

He was sentenced on November 17, 1936, by the Sessions Judge of Poona after being unanimously found guilty by a European Jury of the murder of Private Arthur Francis Percy of the same regiment by shooting him with a rifle in the barrackroom at Wanowrie on September 27, 1936.—A. P.

Indo-Burma Trade Regulation And Immigration

LONDON, March 4.

Lord Zetland moved approval of the twelve orders under the Government of India and Burma Acts which were debated in the House of Commons on February 16.

The most important whereof are dealing with trade regulation and immigration. He pointed out that an Indo-Burmese trade agreement imposed no desirability on Lancashire cotton interests.

As far as competition between Lancashire and other countries in the Burma market was concerned there was provision relating to Japanese imports which was favourable to Lancashire. Burma's purchasing power depended on her ability to dispose of her surplus products in large quantities without which she would be unable to purchase from other countries.

At present Burma found a market for two-thirds of her surplus rice, practically the whole of her oil and eighty per cent. of her teak in the Indian market. It was obvious therefore that she would be in a very invulnerable position unless she had a trade agreement with India.

The agreement had been conceived in the interests of the greatest number of people affected not only in India and Burma but in Britain. It was conceivable that as a result of the forthcoming Anglo-Indian and Anglo-Burmese trade negotiations following the denunciation of the Ottawa agreement that the tariffs, instead of being identical, might be widely divergent.

To Amend Clauses

In those circumstances it would be necessary to amend certain clauses in order to provide for counter-vailing duties and certificates of origin.

India stood to gain appreciably as a result of the agreement. An immigration order was indissolubly linked with a trade agreement. Its purpose was to maintain "status quo."

On the termination of the agreement it would be possible for Burmese Legislature to legislate as regards immigration but that legislation would be subject to certain safeguards in the interests of India.

Lord Rankeillour said that he still opined that a permanent safeguard should be inserted for the protection of Burma that such an agreement as this should not be changed without the consent of the Imperial Government because India's powers of pressure and retaliation when the period under the order ended would be infinitely greater than tbe Burmese.

The Lords then approved the orders after several drafting amendments.—Reuter's Special.

Karachi, March 6.—A strong plea was made by the speakers at the Municipal Council Hall last evening that the proceeds of the King George Fifth Sind Memorial Fund should be devoted to the establishment of an Agricultural College.

Karachi, March 6.—The west bound airmail left for Croydon, at 9-35 this morning.

HOW TO REAP

FULL BENEFIT

From reawakened prosperity

? ? ?

The best way followed by those wishing to take this opportunity is to insert a short advertisement stating their requirements in the classified section of the "Chronicle"

TABULATED ADLETS

Low-Cost Advertisements

INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile", "Bicycles and Motorcycles", "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods," "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies", "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous", "Patents", "Radio", "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant", "To Rent", "Travel", "Typewriter", "Wanted Items", etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line

REDUCTION: Until further notice for all bona-fide tabulated adlets advertisers, the following concession is allowed, provided the total number of insertion required in one week is ordered at a time and cash payment is made with the order:

Once in a week ..... Full rate
Thrice and over in a week...25 per cent

HOW TO REMIT MONEY: All postal orders should be made payable to "The Bombay Chronicle" and crossed. The advertiser should send the Receipt Coupon, with the letter containing Tabulated Adlet advertisement All money orders should bear the signature of issuing officer and the stamp of issuing office Crossed cheques are accepted and should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" but insertion of the advertisement will be withheld until cashed Registered post should be used when currency notes and stamps are sent for payment

NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona-fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt Box No .... "The Bombay Chronicle", Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No. ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above

BOX NO. When Box No. is given to the advertisements of private nature the five words "Box No... .... "Bombay Chronicle" will be charged for

REDIRECTING REPLIES: For redirecting replies to our Mofussil advertisers no extra charge is made.

LOCAL ADVERTISERS: Can collect replies addressed to their Box No. ..... by producing Cash Receipt at the "Bombay Chronicle" office during working hours, between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m

RESERVED RIGHTS: The management reserves the right to revise any advertisement or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

UNCLAIMED REPLIES: After 30 days all unclaimed replies will be destroyed.

LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit.

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Immediately Match for Extremely handsome young Kumar, educated and brought up in England, belonging to most influential multi-millionaire Brahmin family of Assembly member. Only Chiefs, Rajas, Prominent Zamindars, Biggest class people apply: Madanmohan Khanna, Advocate, Delhi. (4924).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Managers on Rs. 100 P. M. with increment for Branches at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, Belgaum, Sukkur, Rajkot, Indore, Jodhpore for a reliable new Bank. Reply to:—P. B. 10009, Calcutta. (4940)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

48 Wodehouse Road "Orient Building" up to date flats, three rooms 95; two rooms 80, Subedar. (R7874)

TO
ALL THOSE WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

"Chronicle" in order to assist all those who are without employment requiring full time or part-time positions, offers to insert an advertisement in the Tabulated adlets columns, FREE OF CHARGE provided the unemployed are married, have been out of job for one full year, and have experience at anyone trade or profession for five continuous years. Only three names will be accepted for free advertisement in any one class of work.

The management reserves the right to revise or refuse any advertisement without assigning any reason for doing so.

To be let for vegetarian Hindus airy big rooms from Rs. 10 to 15 per month in old and quite new buildings open on four sides with Electric lights and abundant water supply in Madhav-Wadi at the junction of Dadar Main Road and Naigam Cross Road close to G. I. P. Dadar Railway Station. Apply Mehtaji or Bhaiyaji at the premises or the owner Madhowji Thakersey at Pherozesha Mehta Road, Behramji Mansion Second Floor, Fort, Bombay. 4980.

27. HOSTELS

Muslim Students' Hostel, Bordi, District Thana, situated on the sea shore. Bracing climate. Constant supervision. Excellent Management. Monthly charges Rs. 22|5|- Apply for particulars to the Superintendent. 4838.

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. Treats Piles, Fistula, Prolapsesani, Literature's postage 1½ annas. 7778.

Free H.L.M.S.H.M.D.H.M.B., etc., Homoeo-Ayur-Unani degrees regularly and correspondently. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps:—Indian Homoeo-Inst. Society, (Regd.), P.O. Datha (Kathiawar, Dt.) 7556.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Knowledge: American College courses in all departments by correspondence are available. Degrees conferred on successful candidates. Job hunters need not apply. Hariprasad Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (7879).

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 P. M. (S. T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Vianellis Restaurant of complete Bungalow furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington typewriter, Zunda Cabinet, Godrej and Milner Safes, Steel Cabinet, Chesterfield sets, etc.

2nd Week 2nd Week

Imperial's Jungle Thriller is a drama of unusual interest with herds of elephants and tigers.

THE QUEEN OF THE INDIAN SCREEN

SULOCHANA

Is at her best in this swift and exciting drama

"JUNGLE QUEEN"

with

D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, JAMSHEDJI, SAYED AHMED, GULAM RASOOL, and LAXMI

***Director:*—NANDLAL**

at

MAJESTIC

CINEMA

Girgaum, Bombay.

Complementary Passes and Season Tickets are Suspended

Running from TO-DAY

HIS WORD WAS LAW!

HIS SIGNAL WAS ORDER!

He was that
MYSTERY MAN

—Who defied Death!
—Who defied the Scamps!!
—Who paid them in their Own Coins!!!

RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL PRODUCTION'S

SUPER THRILLER

DANGER SIGNAL

Starring*:*—*—*—*—

Miss LALITA, MASIH, S. NAZIR, ROOPKUMAR.

NOW RUNNING AT

THE GLOBE

TALKIES -*|*|*- SANDHURST RD.

Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

THIRD Glorious Week
The TALK of the Town!
It has CAUGHT the Public by STORM—!!
TOLLYWOOD STUDIO'S SOCIAL CREATION—

Mr. and Mrs. BOMBAY

***Starring*:—**

JAL MERCHANT
&
ZUBEIDA
in their NOVEL CHARACTERS
DO NOT MISS this MARVELLOUS PICTURE

WELLINGTON

TALKIES Dhobi Talao.
Time:—5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

COMING SHORTLY.
"MISS CALCUTTA"
Starring—KAJJAN & JAL MERCHANT.

MYTHOLOGICAL TAMIL TALKIE

"USHA KALYANAM"

Featuring
MISS S. D. SUBBULAXMI
MR. M. V. KRISHNAPPA
and others
at your favourite theatre

PLAZA

SUNDAY, 7th March at 10 a.m.

To-night 3rd Week

ACHHUT KANYA

R. C. A. SOUND SYSTEM
Sat., Sun. and Holidays
Matinee 2-45 p.m.
Daily 5-30, 8-30 and 11 p.m

NOVELTY

TALKIES
GRANT ROAD
'Phone 40106.

IT IS COMING VERY
Shortly to—

KRISHNA TALKIES

Starring: SAIGAL, [illegible]SH, KUMARI, LILA DESAI, NAWAB
Directed by:—NITIN BOSE

RUNNING THIS WEEK.

MAYA

New Theatres' SOCIAL HIT

Starring:
P. SANYAL, JAMUNA, K. C. DEY, NAWAB.

KRISHNA TALKIES

Dubash Theatre
Time: 5-15, 8 and 10-45
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Magh Vad 10, 1993
Muslim: Jilhej 23, 1305
Parsi: Meher 3, 1306
Hightide: 6-00; 20-37
Lowtide: 1-42; 13-07
Sunrise: 6h. 54m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.

Monday, March 8.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, March 9.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Women's Work Guild: Annual general meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 5 p.m.
Haj Committee, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, March 10.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, March 11.

Maha Shivratri: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

KHAR GYMKHANA

The Yearly Cricket fixture match between Ladies and Gentlemen of the Khar Gymkhana will be played to-day (Sunday) commencing at 2 p.m. on the Gymkhana grounds.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

The fourth anniversary of the league will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jinnah Hall when Dr Abdul Hameed Kazi will preside.

FORBES GUJARATI SABHA

Ramnarayan V. Pathak, will deliver a Public Lecture on Late Poet Narmad's Prose at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at 365, Forbes G. Mandir, Vithalbhai Road

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

In aid of the South Indians Welfare Society's School, the members of the Saraswati Gana Sabha will stage the "Bandit Chief", to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m in Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA

The fortnightly concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music by the students of the Vidyalaya will be given to-day (Sunday) between 4-30 and 6 p.m. on the promisses of the Vidyalaya.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Man Creator, Preserver, Destroyer" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Australia per S.S. "Strathaird" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 9th instant.

MANDVI "B" WARD D. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Mandvi Congress Election Propaganda Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Ward Committee to consider the financial report of the Committee.

REGAL

Today at 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

BOBBY BREEN in a drama of the Southland

RAINBOW ON THE RIVER

with MAY ROBSON

CHARLES BUTTERWORTH

BENITA HUME, ALAN MOWBRAY, LOUISE BEAVERS, HENRY O'NEILL, MARILYN KNOWLDEN and the famous Hall-Johnson Choir

RKO RADIO Picture

9—NEW SONGS—9

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EMPIRE—"Rembrandt" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Izzat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Mary of Scotland" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Rainbow on the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Sonhera-Sansar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"White Hunter" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Gold Diggers of 1937" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Mr. and Mrs. Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Flower Girl" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Danger Signal" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Hamlet" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Daughter-in-Law" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Jungle Queen" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 3-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Nav Jawan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHA SABHA

A general body meeting of the above Mahasabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Palm Mansion, Dadar to consider among other things the Amendments to the constitution and proposals for a change in name and premises.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION SION CENTRE

A Prize Distribution Ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Dongri Municipal Marathi Boys School-Hall, Bagdad Mansion, North Jail Road under the presidentship of Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath Medical Officer, Municipal Schools. Mrs. Manekbai Bhoosrath will distribute the Prizes and Certificates.

PROGRESSIVE MUSLIM UNION

Under the auspices of the Progressive Muslim Union there will be a lecture at Bohra Brotherhood Hall, Wassiamal Building, Masjid Bunder Road, Next to Pohumal, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.). The subject of the lecture will be "Need of organising Progressive Muslims."
Mr. M. C. Chagla will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), when Pandit Motilal Sharma will deliver a lecture on Science in Vedas in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road. (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on Philosophy of Yajna to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Life of Rishi Dayanand at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

THE NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That in the interests of India all Government functions should be handed over to women for a period of 25 years" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, (today) Sunday at 10-30 a. m. Mr. S S. Kavaleker, will move the proposition, while Mr. J. S. Savant will lead the opposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt, will preside.

SARASWATI VOLUNTEER CORPS

A general meeting of the Saraswati Volunteer Corps will be held to-day (Sunday) in the premises of the Municipal Marathi School, Chikalwadi at 3-30 p.m.

R. M. B. HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above union the social gathering of all the past students of Parel (now R. M. B.) High School will take place to-day (Sunday) from 3 p.m. (S.T.)

KHOJA SHIA ISNA-ASHRI JAMAT.

A Tea Party will be given by the above Committee in honour of the Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. Soomjee to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Kesar Baug, Dongri when Mr. Faiz B. Tayabjee will preside.

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, a meeting of members will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jinnah Hall. When Mr. Yusuf Maherally will preside.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of late Dr. Maneklal Ghodi, Hon. Secretary, Santa Cruz Residents' Association (1905-30), will be performed by Sheth Tulsidas Khimji, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association Dispensary, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ

The annual general meeting o the Samaj will be held in Laxmibag in Bhatwadi to-day (Sunday) when th programme begins in the morning. At 3-30 p. m. a meeting will be held when the Samaj will congratulate the successful lady members of the Assembly and the Council. Miss K. Natarajan will preside.

CHINIWALA ADVOCATE'S LECTURE.

The Celebration of Gatha Gahambar at Behram Baug, in Village Ausivra (Station Jogeshwari) under the Auspices of Zarthosti Radi Society when a lecture of "How to conduct a real life as befitting a Zoroastrian" will be delivered next Sunday (14th inst.) by Advocate Jehangir S. Chiniwala under the presidentship of Sir Hormusji C. Adenwala, Kt.

"DASANAUMI CELEBRATION"

At the "Tilak Hall," in Sardar Griha, Carnac Road, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. Mr. R. M. Athavale, of Thana will speak on "The Successful Agitation by Shri Samarth." under the presidentship of Prof. V. D. Gokhle, Prof. N. K. Bhagwat of St. Xavier's College, will also speak."

PARSI PROTEST MEETING

A meeting of Parsis will be held to-day (Sunday) under the Presidentship of Mr. Manekji Kavasji Patel, at the Anjuman's Fire Temple Hall at 5 p. m. (S. T.) under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal and about half a dozen other Parsi Associations of Bombay, to protest against the grant of Sanad to two members of the Parsi community, to use a piece of land purchased by them in the village of Gorpuri near Poona, as a burial ground "for the Parsi community and those connected with them".

LATE MR. J. W. JACOB

The death took place of Mr. Jairam Womesh Jacob on Fridav last, at the ripe age of 85. After serving the Bombay Education Society's Press and the "Bombay Gazette", he joined the solicitor's line as a Managing clerk in which capacity he worked for over 20 years. He was a member of the Schools Committees "F" Ward Sub-Committee. He did valuable relief work during the riots of 1892 and other riots in Bombay. He was actively connected for many years with the Seamen's Union and other Institutions.

ISMAILI HOSTEL'S PROGRESS

Junagad Address To Prince Aly Khan

JUNAGAD, March 6.

An Address of welcome was presented here last evening to Prince and Princess Aly Khan by the Chairman and members of the Shia Imami Ismaili Hostel.

References were made in the course of the Address to the rapid progress made by the Ismaili Hostel since its inception in 1932.

In thanking the Chairman and members of the Hostel for the welcome accorded to Princess Aly Khan and himself, Prince Aly Khan wished the community all prosperity. He complimented them on their public spirited zeal in providing for the education of the youth of the community.—A. P.

City Candidates Congratulated

A public meeting was held on Saturday night in the hall of the Bullion Exchange under the auspices of the C Ward Congress Election Propaganda Committee to congratulate all candidates from Bombay City who have been elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided. Among the speakers were Mr. Ganpatishankar Desai, Mr. Manibhai Shet and Mr. G. Sharma. Messrs. Nagindas Master and S. K. replied on behalf of the successful candidates.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Dr. H. C. Das of Calcutta will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p. m.

2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
At 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

From the play by Maxwell Anderson. Directed by JOHN FORD. Produced by Pandro S. Berman

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

VARIETY & PICTURES!

On the Stage:

CARMEN AND CONRAD

Dancers Extraordinary!

On the Screen

WARNER BAXTER—JUNE LANG

in

"WHITE HUNTER"

Thrills-Romance-Adventure

USUAL CINEMA PRICES.

INDIAN LABOUR CONDITIONS IN MALAYA

Sastri Finds Educational Facilities Not Satisfactory: Urges India Govt. To Press For Restoration Of Standard Wages

NEW DELHI: March 6.

"There is no justification for preventing Indian Labour from emigrating to Malaya. Given an assurance of active and sympathetic consideration of the improvements suggested, and in particular, of steps being immediately taken to restore the standard rates of wages fixed in 1928, non-recruited assisted emigration should be permitted to continue."

This, in brief, summarizes the views which the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, expresses in his report submitted to the Government of India after completion of an extensive tour in Malaya, where he was deputed, in November last, with Mr. G. S. Bozman as adviser, to study the conditions of Indian labour, with special reference to the rates and payment of wages, hours of work, provision for residence, medical treatment, education, subsidiary occupation, etc., sex ratio, and political and social status.

Perhaps it is not generally known in India, says Mr. Sastri, that the Malayan Governments have an organized Labour Department which has been in existence for more than 30 years. It is the duty of this Department to inspect all places of employment, to investigate any complaints, and to demand from employers fair treatment of their labourers, a reasonable standard of housing, medical attention, education facilities and scrupulous adherence to the proper rates of wages and their due payment. The Department operates mainly in the interests of the Indian labourer, renders him sympathetic and efficient service, and has established an effective control over employers particularly on estates.

Every labourer enjoys perfect freedom of movement, according to Mr. Sastri, and sanitary arrangement, housing conditions and other amenities are satisfactory.

NOT SATISFACTORY

Mr. Sastri is not satisfied with the educational facilities available to Indian labour in Malaya. According to the Malayan Labour Code, the Controller of Labour has power to order the establishment of a school in any place of employment where the children between the ages of 7 and 14 are ten or more in number. On most estates such schools have in fact been started, but both the accommodation provided and the quality of teachers employed are susceptible of considerable improvement. The Malayan Government are aware of the existing defects and, it is understood, propose to appoint an Inspector for the Tamil Schools.

STANDARD OF WAGES

In 1928, standard daily wages were fixed at 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women in ordinary areas, and 58 cents for men and 46 cents for women in certain special areas. (1 cent being roughly equivalent to 1 pice). In 1930, a cut of 20 per cent was imposed on account of the depression. In point of fact the cut was bigger, as the alternative was discharge. By 1936, the rates of 40 cents for men and 32 for women were fairly uniform. From 1st January, 1937, standard rates have been fixed at 45 cents for men and 36 cents for women. It has always been understood that with the return to prosperity the standard wages fixed in 1920 will be re-introduced. The rubber industry is now recovering rapidly. Rubber is quoted at 10d. or 36 cents a lb. and the production quota has recently been raised to 85 per cent. Mr. Sastri is therefore of opinion that the time is at hand when the Government of India should press for the restoration of the standard wages.

SEX RATIO

On the problem of sex ratio, Mr. Sastri is of opinion that the application to Malay of the rule that the ratio of males to females should be 1.5 to 1, is fraught with difficulties, for in the first place, the rule applies only to assisted emigrants, while there is a stream of voluntary emigrants to whom it does not apply and to whom under the existing laws it cannot be applied. Secondly, this ratio has been fixed only since 1922, but by 1922 a large Indian labour force had been well established in Malaya. At present, the sex ratio on estates works out at 643 females to 1,000 males and among other Indians at 355. So far, therefore, as assisted labourers are concerned, there has been a real improvement. Mr. Sastri therefore recommends that further exemption should be given to Malaya from the sex ratio rule and the position re-examined later.

STATUS OF INDIANS

On the position of political and social status of Indian labourers in Malaya, Mr. Sastri is of opinion that the question of political status does not at present arise, there being no franchise in Malaya and all appointments to legislatures or advisory bodies being made by nomination. So far as the social status of Indian labour is concerned, there are no racial restrictions or any discrimination between the Indian or any other labourers. Mr. Sastri has, therefore, no recommendation to make on this subject.

He suggests that the representation of Indian interests on the Indian Immigration Committee is utterly inadequate, and that at least two more Indian members should be appointed to it.

Voluntary assisted emigration, Mr. Sastri concludes, should be allowed to continue, but the "Kangani" system of recruitment which has practically fallen into disuse should not be revived and, to the extent to which it still exists should be abolished.—A.P.

Miss Allan Goshlak, who is short ly to marry Comrade M. N. Roy, arrived in Bombay by the mail boat on Thursday. She is seen here with Comrade Roy.

MIRAJ JUBILEE GIFT

Sedition Case Withdrawn

SANGLI, Mar. 6.

The Raja Saheb of Miraj (Junior) State has been pleased to withdraw the prosecution under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code against Mr. Balkrishna Vithal Shikhare of Miraj in honour of Shrimant Rajasaheb's golden jubilee being celebrated at Miraj commencing from to-day. Mr. Shikhare is a worker in the cause of States' subjects.—A. P.

KIDNAPPED IN STREET

Statement Of Two Girls Seized From Camp Of Acrobats

FAZILKA, March 5.

Sardar Mohindra Singh, Sub-Inspector of the Punjab C. I. D., raided a camp of bazigars (acrobats) at Mohrewala and Dhira Patra and recovered two girls who were alleged to have been kidnapped by an inter-provincial gang.

The elder girl, aged 14, stated that she belonged to Bulandshahr in the United Provinces and gave her father's name as Sadhu and her mother's name as Lachmi. She was going along the street, when she was kidnapped.

The other girl was about 10 years old and, according to her version, belonged to the Faridkot State. The bazigars when questioned were alleged to have admitted having purchased the girls but denied kidnapping them.—United Press.

BENGAL PEASANT DEMAND NOT OVERLOOKED

Ranga's Statement On Proja-League Coalition In Bengal

NEW DELHI, March 5.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., who returned to-day from Calcutta after interviewing the leaders of the Krishak Proja Party of Bengal and discussing peasants' problems with them in a press statement says:—

"Though it is a pity that Mr. Fazlul Huq, the leader of the Krishak Proja Party has got into an unhappy alliance with the Muslim League I am glad to notice that even the diluted programme of their Joint Block lays special stress on the peasants' demands.

The whole of the Kisan movement is justified in watching with keen interest the rise of this Krishak Party of Bengal with such an avowedly peasant programme and I sincerely hope that the Leftists in the party will successfully prevent any further dilution of their programme.'—United Press.

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Sandler, who at a recent meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva accepted the British Foreign Secretary's invitation to pay a visit to England, arrives in London on **March 15**, and leaves on **March 18**.

RADIANT HEALTH HOME

HORNBY BUILDING, 174, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Helps you regain
Your Youthful Health Permanently
If you have tried everything and failed
TRY NATURE that Never Fails

GUARANTEED RESULTS

Hundreds Benefited Beyond Hope

WITHOUT DRUGS		WITHOUT OPERATION
Health Food	By natural methods. Scientific Dieting, Hydrotherapy, Medical Massage, Turkish Baths, Colon Hygiene, Sun Ray Treatment, Yoga Physiotherapy.	Specially trained Nurses for Female Patients and Children.
Private Rooms		

Directors

MANOHAR SINHA D. PANWAR, Naturopath and Psychiater.

DR. MURRAY G. PURDY, Hydropath and Health Specialist.

CONSULTATION HOURS:
10 to 1——3 to 5.

HARDSHIPS OF COIR MAT EXPORTERS

South India Chamber Draws Govt. Attention

MADRAS, March 5.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India drawing their attention to the hardships caused to the exporters of coir mats and mattings to foreign countries.

Hitherto freight was charged by the Conference Lines on the cubic contents of the bales, but hereafter coir yarn will be booked on the basis of cubic contents while coir mats and mattings will be weighed 6 cwts. making one ton. The difference will be that 5 bales of coir yarn will be required to make a ton while only two bales of mats and mattings will make a ton. This is a definite discouragement of exports of manufactured goods to Germany, the United States of America and China, says the Chamber.

Continuing says: "Coming on the top of the policy pursued by these countries to restrict the imports of foreign goods, the policy of the Shipping Conference is contrary to that of the Government of Travancore which has imposed a small duty on exports of raw materials."

In these circumstances, the Chamber requests the Government of India to intervene with a view to restore the old system of freight.—United Press.

VICEROY GETS BIGGEST BAG OF PARTRIDGES

MEERUT: March 6.

Yesterday the Viceroy accompanied by one of his daughters and personal staff arrived at Baghpat District Meerut for partridge shoot arranged by the Nawab of Baghpat.

Besides the Viceregal party the chief guests were the Nawab of Chhatari and the Nawab of Talibnagar. His Excellency and party lunched on the shooting ground. After lunch the Viceregal party resumed shooting and took tea at the Nawab's Khurshed Manzil residence. The tenants of Baghpat estate gathered and greeted the Viceroy at the Nawab's residence. The party had a successful shoot, the Viceroy leading with the biggest bag.

The party left last evening for Delhi.—A. P.

Sir Robert Reid took the oath of the office of Governor of Assam yesterday morning.

Sastri Attacks Our Education System

Parents And Citizens Should Take Problem In Right Earnest

MADRAS: March 4.

A plea to put secondary education on sound and efficient basis and to scrap inefficient and ill-equipped secondary schools, was made by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, presiding over the celebration of the Founder's Day of the P. S. High School, Mylapore, last evening.

Mr. Sastri said that, in India there were people who cried aloud for University Education. There were also people who cried more aloud for elementary education. They had had commissions and enquiries of all kinds for University Education and primary education. But it seemed to him that a commission of general enquiry into the conditions of secondary schools was long overdue.

A commission like this could reveal facts which would startle many of them who imagined that all was well with secondary education. There were many growing evils in the system of education and he could not acquit the Government or other bodies of blame in this matter.

He made this remark especially of the private managed schools which were languishing. They should realise that it was easier to place poor and existing schools on sounder basis than to establish new ones.

He would appeal to parents and citizens to take up this problem in right earnest; for they were approaching a time when the Government and the authorities related to them were contemplating drastic changes in their secondary educational system.

They should find out weak points and loopholes in the system and make a stupendous effort to secure an efficient system of secondary education.—United Press.

MADRAS OPINION ON OFFICES

Acceptance Will Supply Sample Of Swaraj To Masses

MADRAS, March 4.

The Secretary, the Madras District Congress Committee writes: The following is the memorandum of opinion on the question of office acceptance submitted by the Madras District Congress Committee.

This Committee feels that office be accepted by the Congress members where they are in a clear and comfortable majority.

Firstly it will be possible to marshal all the national forces for a battery on the citadel of bureaucracy only if the Congress can accept office, even though for a specified period under the recognised conditions.

Secondly this Committee feels that by accepting office the new constitution will be fully and effectually wrecked. For if the Ministers are strong, there will be deadlocks. If there is a deadlock, the constitution is wrecked and this is the redemption of the election pledge which the Congress has given to the people at the polls.

Thirdly the administration of local bodies will have to be set on a rational and national basis and as long as a reactionary ministry is at the top, the Congress cannot effectually utilise the local bodies for national uplift.

Lastly this Committee holds that the Congressmen can show to the thirsty and hungry people what the Swaraj Government will look like.

The psychological effect of this demonstration will be tremendous in any renewed fight for the Freedom of India.—A.P.

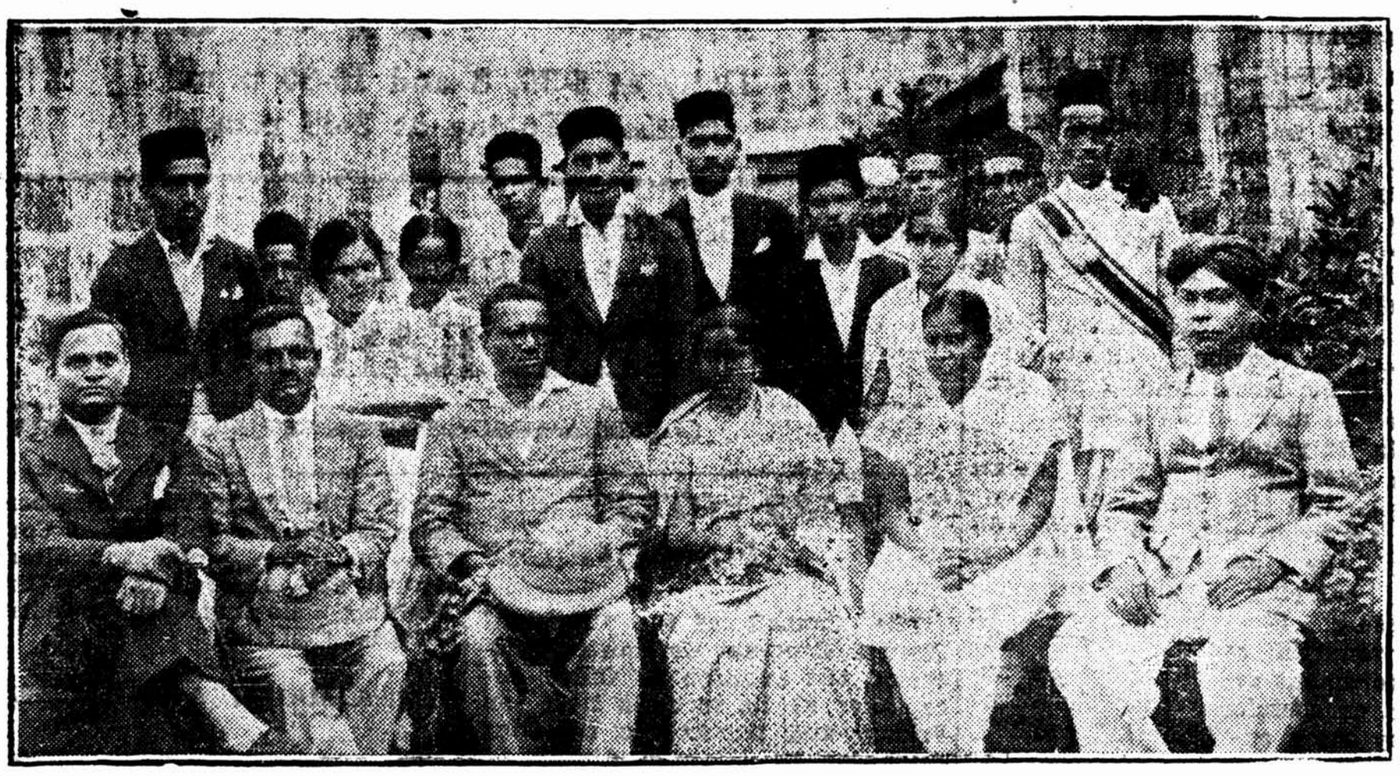
JOIN CONGRESS AND SERVE ISLAM

Madras Muslims' Appeal To Coreligionists

MADRAS: March 5.

A meeting of the Congress-minded Muslims was held yesterday at Godown Street, Mr. B M Yousuf Sait Faiz presiding.

The meeting passed a resolution that in the interests of the country and community Muslims should join the Congress. The meeting felt that the few Muslims now in the Congress, did nothing to propagate Congress ideals among the Muslim masses. By Muslims joining the Congress the Muslim cause would not suffer.—United Press.



Staff and guests of Swastik Maternity and General Hospital, Malvan, Dist. Ratnagiri, to which the Commissioner, Southern Division (3rd from left—sitting row) paid a visit recently and expressed great satisfaction at the able management of the institution, conducted by Dr. S. S. Kudalkar (first from left—sitting row). The institution was founded by Dr. Kudalkar in November 1930.

LAHORE FAVOURS ACCEPTANCE

LAHORE, Mar. 6.

With reference to yesterday's "United Press" news regarding the Lahore City Congress Executive Committee deciding against office acceptance, "United Press" regrets to announce that the same is incorrect.

In fact, the Committee decided in favour of Office Acceptance.—United Press.

ONLY A RATIONAL TREATMENT CAN CURE YOUR

ASTHMA

Do you suffer from that agonising torture of Constrained Breathing? It is not mere shortness of breath: you can take the air in but can't breathe it out. And these dreadful attacks—they come at any awkward time, frequently at night, especially in the early morning hours, and for hours and days you are confined to bed passing sleepless nights, chocked up, wheezing and gasping for breath. The agony may subside for some days to grip you again with maddening torture. You are declared an ASTHMATIC.

It is no use trying those Patent Medicines, you are often tempted to by the high-sounding promise of immediate relief they give. You might have realised that those Injections, Fumes, Inhalents and such measures yield but a temporary relief and never cure but positively lead you to a fresher attack with worsened complaints.

You have to resort to a Rational Remedy always and thanks to the advances made in the medical science which are proving of incalculable benefit to the ASTHMATIC. They hold hopes of Permanent Relief and Cure and when your Doctor or any of your friend advises you to give DR. PUROHIT SWASHARI a trial he does it with conviction. And even you can judge it for yourself when you know that Dr Purohit SWASHARI is an ingenious combination of specific drugs known to science having a definite curative effect on Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Cold, Cough and most other Chest and Lung troubles removes dryness of throat, increases secretion, liquifies and easily expels it; a sound appetiser, that removes constipation—often the chief distressing symptom in Asthmatics—and gradually tones and builds up health. As a rational remedy it works no magic but steadily, and positively effects a complete cure.

Sold as SWASHARI PLAIN (blue packing) and COMPOUND (red packing) the latter more useful in advanced and constipative cases. Available at all good chemists in 3, 6, 12 oz. bottles at Rs. 2. 3/8/- and 6/- only.

Bombay Agents.—

ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES
Princess Street

Dr. PUROHIT PHARMACY, KOLHAPUR.

Govt. Attitude Towards Former "Dufferin" Cadets

Policy Hasn't Been Changed, But They Have Been 'Carefully Watching Results': Zafrulla Admits P. & O. Don't Employ Them As Officers

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT) NEW DELHI: March 6.

At the question-time in the Assembly to-day, Mr. Mathradass Vissanji asked a series of questions relating to the Training Ship "Dufferin."

Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan, replying to them stated that the Government have not revised or reconsidered their policy in respect of the Training Ship, but have been carefully watching its results.

The Government addressed leading shipping companies last year on the general question of employment of former "Dufferin" cadets and also have been in constant correspondence with them about individual cases.

Not Public School

There is no justification for the imputation that the Government's present attitude towards "Dufferin" is to regard it as a sort of public school, where academic education is given, which would enable the cadets to join the university rather than as a ship, established for the purpose of creating a properly trained Indian personnel for sea service.

Sir Zafrullah Khan stated that the Government's attitude has consistently been to regard the object of this ship as primarily and even solely to give training to its cadets, which will best fit them for actual service at sea. Any changes or modifications suggested in the curriculum have had and will continue to have this sole object in view.

Sir Zafrulla Khan admitted that the P. & O. Company do not employ any former "Dufferin" cadets as officers and that, both the Government and individuals in India made use of facilities provided by the Company.

Cadets and P. & O. Company.

The P. & O. Company have agreed to take a certain number of former "Dufferin" cadets as apprentices, but have not undertaken to employ them as officers.

The Government addressed leading shipping companies last year on the general question of employment of former "Dufferin" cadets and have also been in constant correspondence with them about individual cases.

GOVT. POWERLESS, SAYS ZAFRULLAH

NEW DELHI. March 6.

There was a volley of supplementary questions from all sides of the House addressed to the Commerce Member regarding the refusal of the P. and O. Company to employ ex-"Dufferin" cadets as officers. Sir Zafrullah Khan said that the Government had so far not been able to persuade them to take ex-"Dufferin" cadets as officers

Sir Mohamed Yakub: "Would the Government withdraw the concession shown to the Company until it submitted to the suggestion of the Government of India?

Sir Zafrullah: No concession is given by the Government.

Sir Zafrullah added that the Government were prepared to continue their efforts.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya: Am I to understand that the Government of India is powerless in the matter?

There was no reply.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Would the Government ask officers who travel with Government money not to use the P. and O. ships?

Sir Zafrullah: The Government have no control in the matter.

Mr. Joshi: Will the Government suggest by circulars and some such methods to their officers not to use the P. and O. ships and also withdraw the circular with regard to the use of Empire shipping issued in 1934.

Sir Zafrullah: I am afraid that cannot be done.

Sir Henry Gidney: Is the P. and O. the only Company that has refused to take ex-"Dufferin" cadets?

Sir Zafrullah: No. There are several others.

TREATMENT OF SUBHAS BOSE.

Replying to Mr. L. K. Maitra, Sir Henry Craik, stated, "Mr. Subhas Bose has been under treatment for slight enlargement of liver in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. He also received treatment for chronic tonsilitis. At the time of his admission to the hospital, his weight was 155 lbs. It now is 146. In the opinion of the Professor of Medicine of the Medical College, Calcutta the loss of weight is due to some residual infection in bile ducts. There is slight rise of temperature every evening. He is under the treatment of a Professor of Medicine and a specialist in diseases of throat. He was recently allowed to consult Sir Nilratan Sircar. Nursing is done by the trained staff of the Medical College Hospital. He is allowed to go out daily for a drive in a motor-car, to visit his mother twice a week and to take exercise in the grounds of the hospital. He is allowed to write seven letters a week and read anything not prescribed under the Ordinary Law.

Sir Henry Craik replied in the negative to the question whether the Government was at present contemplating to remove him to some jail or outside Bengal.

EMPIRE SHIPPING & P. & O. COMPANY

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will the Government at least amend the circular that Empire Shipping would not apply to the P. and O. Company.

Sir Zafrullah:—It is not feasible.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: is the Honourable Member aware that the Government has power in more than one way to influence the Company to take ex-"Dufferin" cadets? Will the Government use that influence?

Sir Zafrullah:—I don't quite follow the question. I can assure the Hon. Member that the Government would continue again to pursue this matter with the P and O Company?

Sir Cowasji: Is the Honourable member aware that he answered the same way to a similar question three years ago?

Sir Zafrullah:—I took office only two years ago.

Sir Cowasji: If not you, your predecessor gave the same reply (laughter).

Sir Zafrullah:—As I have been saying, as previous efforts have not so far borne fruit, I am prepared to make fresh efforts.

Mr. Satyamurthi: In view of this grievance of the Indian people, will the Commerce Member approach his colleague and stop the use of P and O for carrying mails? (and addressing Sir Frank Noyce Mr. Satyamurthi asked): Will the Government see either by persuasion or coercion that the Company takes ex-"Dufferin" cadets?

Sir Frank Noyce: Surely the Honourable Member cannot expect me to add anything to what my colleague had said (laughter).

Several members wanted to put more supplementary questions but the President proceeded to the next question.—A. P.

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"PREM KAHANI"

'G' WARD VOTES FOR OFFICES

The Council of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee discussed the question of Office Acceptance at its meeting held on Friday, and passed the following resolution by a large majority:

"Looking to the present condition of the country and the programme of the Indian National Congress, the "G" Ward District Congress Committee recommends to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee acceptance of offices, in the Provinces where there is absolute majority of Congress members, under the direct control and supervision of the Working Committee of Indian National Congress."

A. H. A. MATUNGA DISPENSARY.

The authorities of the Anglo-Homeo-Ayurvedic Charitable Trust Dispensary, at Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G. I. P., are contemplating the shifting of the dispensary to a place where the residents would be able to take more advantage of it.

Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Intrepid Crusader

FOUGHT VESTED INTERESTS AND PREJUDICES FOR RECOGNITION OF INDIAN ART

And, Saved It From Exclusive Priestcraft

(By RADHA, CARTOONIST).

Capt. Gladstone Solomon—painting by Miss Marie Henderson. A sketch of the life and work of the retiring Director of the School of Art, appears along with this.

"He persuaded a British Government that Art is a respectable thing in its own right!—

The most astounding thing any Englishman has ever done."

—Mr. John de la Valette at Burlington House.

Captain Gladstone-Solomon who put Indian Art on the map of the World has had a very distinguished career as a student of art. He studied first in the Art School of Sir Arthur Cope, R.A., M.V.O., and the late Mr. F. Watson Nicol, where he was awarded the medal for figure drawing by the late J. S. Sargent, R.A., and for pictorial composition by the late Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A. He passed into the Royal Academy of Schools of London and while there he was brilliantly successful, even surpassing the late Sir John Millai's record as a prize winner.

He gained the coveted first Armitage prize and medal for Pictorial Composition; and the prize for the best design for Mural Decoration; the medal and prize for a life-size cartoon of a draped figure; the (first) silver medal and the first prize for the best set of six drawings of the Figure from Life; the (first) silver medal for painting a Figure from Life, and for a Head from life and many other prizes and finally won the blue ribbon of the Academy student, the Gold Medal of the Royal Academy for historical painting and the travelling studentship of two hundred pounds.

Captain Solomon joined Kitchener's Army very early in the Great War, after first joining the United Art Rifles which had their Headquarters at the Royal Academy's Buildings in Burlington House, and then the Inns of Court O.T.C.

He obtained a Commission and was gazetted to the Welsh Regiment. He saw a severe spell of active service first in Gallipoli (Surla Bay) and later in Mesopotamia where he took part at the heavy fighting in the attempt to relieve Kut-el-Amara, made by the Thirteenth Division.

It was after these severe experiences of campaigning, when he had been invalided to India, that Captain Solomon first came into contact with Indian Art. When on the staff of General C. E. de M. Norie, Commanding the Poona Brigade, he sent in his application to the Secretary of State for the Principalship of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, which post he has since been holding for the past 17 years in succession to the late Mr. Cecil Burns who retired in 1918.

Captain Solomon has always held as his guiding principle in painting that Indian students should be taught to draw and to paint what they see, and has encouraged by all possible means their natural progress in the decorative direction towards which their inherent genius most obviously urges them. He has always maintained that theory in regard to the training of Indian Art students is in itself unproductive and can only be proven by practice. He has initiated the organisation of Life Classes in the Bombay School and these have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the life classes of the Schools of Art in Europe. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training: for even in Europe, too much of the study from life is quite capable of negativing its own object. In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand-drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the life-class is even more palpable. So, side by side with these realistic aids to study and at the same period, a class of Indian decorative painting was inaugurated, by the direction of the then Governor of Bombay, Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd, himself a well-known patron of Art.

MURAL PAINTING THE TRULY CLASSICAL TRADITION.

As this decorative painting class has always specialised in mural painting, it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural painting. Since it was started this class has accomplished much excellent work and has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, such as Tricumjee Dwarkadas's bungalow, Baliwalla Theatre. Durbar Hall, Bombay Government House, etc. They have constructed and painted the ceilings and panels of a specially designed Indian room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924. This room was designed, carved, and painted entirely by this class, the Reay Art Workshops contributing the beautiful carvings and accessories. The room was greatly admired by the public at Wembley and the whole room was bought by Mrs. Thorpe of Datchet in whose house it is a treasured possession, being an object of great admiration to visitors. Not long ago Mrs. Thorpe applied to the School for the autographs of the students who had participated in the decoration of the room.

In 1930 Captain Solomon organised an exhibition of the work of Bombay Students in India House, London, and this was visited by many distinguished people. It was a great success and was arranged by him while on leave. Her Majesty Queen Mary was an interested visitor and also acquired several of the exhibits.

Captain Solomon was for a great many years a member in Bombay of the Managing and Judging Committee of the Bombay Art Society and took a very active interest in its work. Almost every year he has judged at Simla the Simla Fine Art's Axhibition whenever he has been in India, and all observers testify to the great advance in the work of the Bombay artists in the Simla Exhibition. He is a Vice-President of the present Fine Arts Section of the Lucknow All-India Exhibition.

He has been largely in request at the various Indian Art exhibitions including that of the Poona Art Society and of many individual Indian and Persian Artists.

To him belongs the credit of having been instrumental in bringing the work of many an Indian Artist to the public notice which in turn brought them appreciation and employment. In 1933 he organised an exhibition of work of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists, of whom he is a full member from London, in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; and this was opened by the then Governor Sir Frederick Skyes. It turned out to be a marked popular success.

DECORATION OF NEW DELHI, CLAIMS OF INDIAN ARTISTS.

In 1920 he had put up the suggestion for the decoration of New Delhi to be given to Indian Artists. This scheme became the cause of controversy, and it has not till 1928 that the Bombay Art School and other Bombay Artists won the right to decorate New Delhi, and a portion only at that.

He had also proposed originally (in 1920) the "Prix de Delhi" Scheme which had for its object not only the decoration of the new Capital by Indian Artists but also the founding of post-graduate courses of study for Indian art in a Central institution under the aegis of the Government of India. This scheme received the support of public opinion and was advocated by Sir Pheroze Sethna

(Continued on page 39)

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Results . . .

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3. PIROJSHAW H. DALAL,
Sea Breeze,
B. J. Road,
BANDRA.

BARODA

4. BAI VIJYA FULCHAND HARILAL,
Harman Falia,
Opp. Seripura Post,
BARODA.

INDORE

5. SUGRABAI E. UJJAINWALLA
27, Haldi Bazzar,
INDORE.

JALNA

6. EBRAHIM HAJI MOHAMED,
Haji Valimahomed
Haji Musa,
JALNA (Nizam).

KARWAR

7. APROOPIBAI DULOO KANKONKAR,
Brahmana Gali,
KARWAR.

Correct Solution

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	16
B	18
C	6
D	12
E	4
F	10
G	5
H	2
I	11
J	3
K	14
L	1
M	17
N	8
O	9
P	13
Q	15
R	7

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8. L. M. VANJARA,
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3. DHUNSUKHLAL AMRUTLAL CHANDARANA,
Panjorpole Chawl, No. 3,
Gaiwadi,
GIRGAUM.

4. ALIMAHOMED KASSAM DARUWALLA,
Nakhuda Mohalla,
BOMBAY. 3.

5. G. M. SHAH,
C/o S. M. Shah,
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GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

6. T. A. THARANI,
P. O. Box 2109,
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CARNAC ROAD.

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LAMMINGTON ROAD.

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Raja Mansion,
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Badnera,
DIST. AMRAOTI.

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32. QAZI MOHD. ABDUL LATIF,
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BHOPAL.

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33. DOSTMAHOMED RASULBHOY ZABWALLA,
Chitrodi,
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(Idar State).

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36. JAYANT GANDHI,
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71. DALPATRAM BHAGWANJI VAJERIA,
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73. JIVANLAL K. CHOWHAN,
Milpura, RAJKOT.

74. NURMAHOMED HASAN,
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93. SAHARABI
C|o M. V. Sayyad,
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94. SALIMABI,
C|o Y. D. Pathaa, TALODA.

95. HALIMABI,
C|o B. A. Pathan, TALODA.

TIRWPPATWR

96. RAMAN,
C|o T. Swasan Karan,
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97. DULIPATI RAMACHANDRA RAO.
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UMERGAON

98. RANA BHIKHUBHAIJI,
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VAPI

100. CHAGANLAL BHULABHOY PATEL.
Bazaar VAPI.

101. MISTRI MOHANLAL JIVANJI
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YAVAL

102. HAFIZA BEGUM,
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In this competition the illustrations marked A, B, C may be considered to be those of persons known to you. The illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3. . . . . may be those of strangers, but each of them has a marked family resemblance to those marked A, B, C. You have to pick out the family members stating only one number against each of the letters in the Coupon.

For example, No. 8 bears a marked family resemblance to "G." Similarly, one would easily place No. 1 as the sister of "M." We, therefore, would enter No. 8 and No. 1 against G and M respectively in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the Coupon and submit as many entries as you like with 8 annas entrance fee for each entry before 31st March, subject to and observing the following rules:—

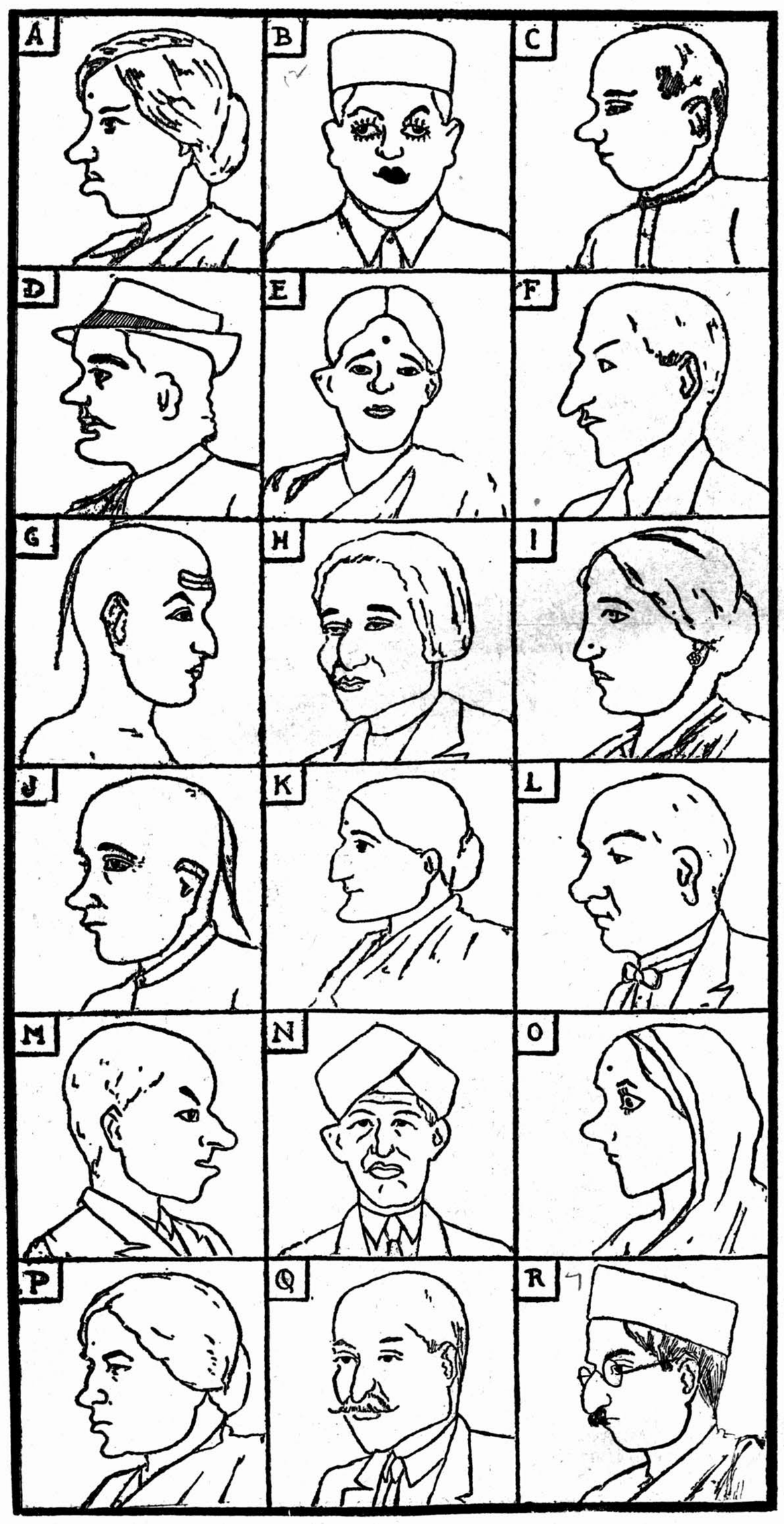
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted



only on our entry coupon. Not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C,. . . . in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, [illegible] March, [illegible], the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

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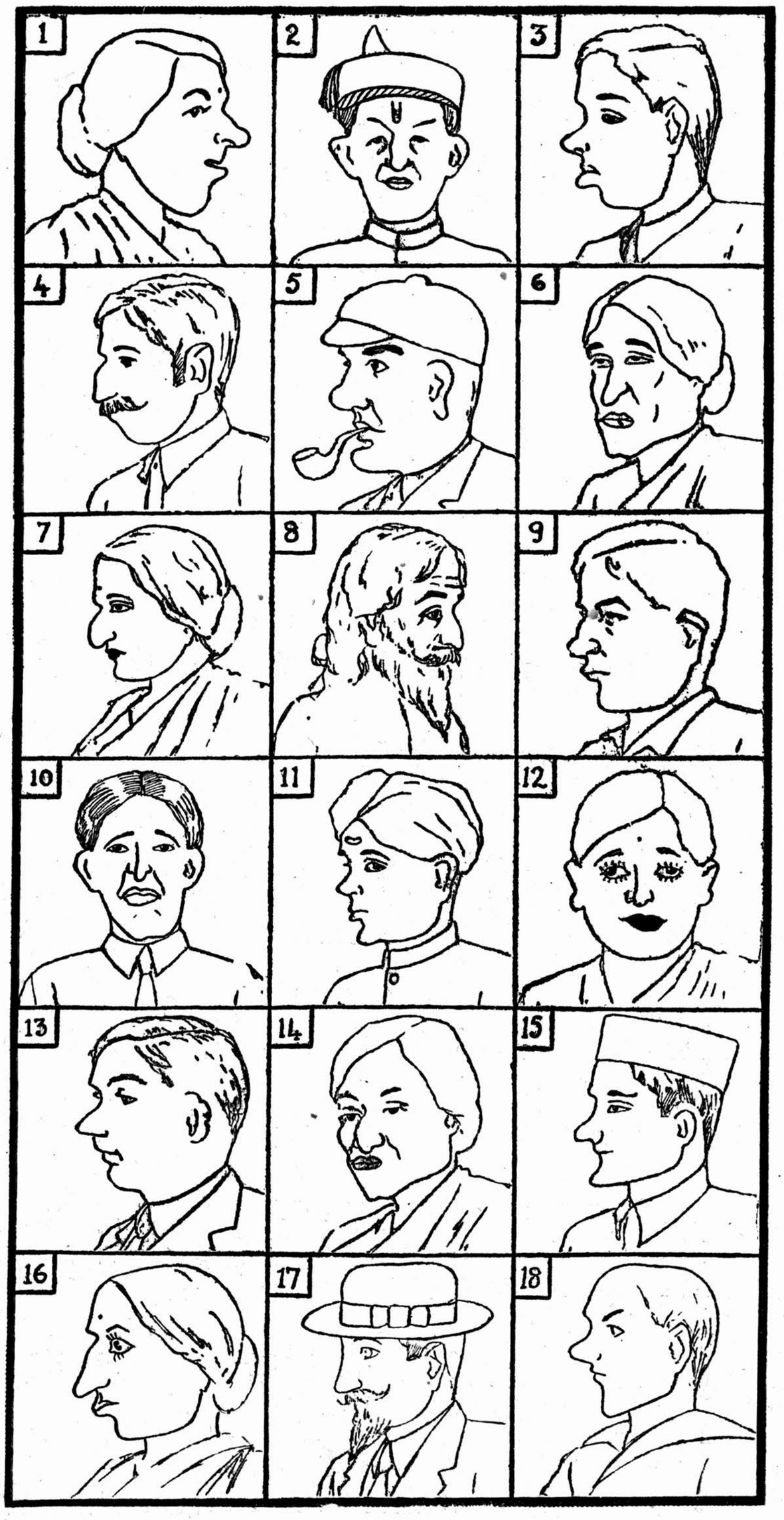

layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

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CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 31st March, 1937

For More Entry Coupons See Page 47

LONDON SPORTS LETTER: ICE-HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS

(From Our Sports Correspondent)

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

Great Britain's ice hockey team won their first match in defence on the World and European championships when at Wembley on Wednesday night they beat Germany by 6 goals to nil.

The stadium echoed to the roars of 10,000 spectators. Germany had been regarded as Great Britain's most dangerous rivals in Pool A, which also contains Hungary and Rumania. They gave a somewhat disappointing display, however, and the home team, who attacked almost continuously, scored through A. Archer (3), G. Dailley, G. Davey, and A Stinchcombe.

This is the first time that the championships have been held in England. They were opened at Wembley and Harringay with impressive parades by teams representing the eleven competing nations, bearing their respective flags. Britain opened their match by "feeling their way" for ten minutes. They then took command, and scored one in each of the first two periods. They outplayed their rivals in the last period, and four goals were scored during the final ten minutes. The new English left defenceman, P. MacPhail, was very impressive, while Gordon Dailley also gave a sound display. All the British forwards fully justified their inclusion in the team, and J. Foster was again faultless in goal. Germany's defence was upset by the absence of their captain, G. Jaenecke, who did not arrive until the following day. H. Orbanowski played a great-hearted game. at right back, for the German team, while Rudi Ball was brilliant, at centre ice. W. Egginger gave a great display in goal. and but for this England's tally of goals might have reached double figures. The only goal of the first period was due to Dailley, who scored after a pass and return pass from N. McQuade, MacPhail, in the second period, took up the puck and passed it on to McQuade, who gave Davey an easy chance.

The first four goals in the last period came when Stinchcombe pushed in Archer's rebound, and then Archer, with a dazzling solo run, hit a fourth goal for Britain. Before this goal was allowed the Germans unsuccessfully contended that the puck had gone under the side of the net. The German goal-minder dropped a shot from Kelley, during a subsequent British attack, and Archer put it into an empty goal. Just before the gong Archer surprised the opposing defence to score easily.

Neither Hungary nor Rumania showed themselves capable of attaining the standard of play which would provide serious obstacl to the British. Hungary scored two goals in the first period and Rumania replied to it with one goal. The second period was blank, and then in the last four minutes Hungary added two goals through Margo and Miklos.

CRICKET.

London cricket school and club cricket circles are at present amusing themselves with a story that has come from an Australian visitor about Don Bradman. It is stated that the Australian recently visited one of these schools and regaled the club cricketers present with stories of "Don's" early life. His stories were authenticated in a variety of ways. He had obviously known Bradman well. One bright youth, I am told, asked the Australian if he could put forward any sound reason for the development of Bradman's marvellous cricket "eye" which enables him to see the ball bigger than any other cricketer and is such an obviously large contribution to his cricket prowess.

The Australian said that he could only put forward what he considered to be a little-known story of Bradman's earlier training methods—self-imposed and entirely original so far as Bradman knew. "I don't think he bothers much about it now", said the Australian, "but for atleast ten years Bradman never missed a certain period of practice every week, using a piece of gas-piping about a yard long and an inch in diameter. a golf ball, and a convenient wall. He would knock the golf ball against the wall and take it on the rebound, and he became so expert at this that he could keep it up for incredibly long periods without once missing the golf ball. Naturally, when he went out to play cricket, the bat, after the gas-pipe, seemed as big as the side of a house, and the cricket ball something like a football".

The listeners were duly impressed. When the visitor had gone they searched the place for something about the size of a place thing about the size of a piece of gas-piping, found a golf ball, and started on the Bradman stuff. It is said that not one of the cricketers have tried it within the past few weeks with a view to improve their form. Bradman, it is further stated, varied this form of practice by taking the ball for a ceratin number of strokes, straight from the wall, and then allowing the ball to bounce once and keeping to that idea for another fixed period.

Commenting on this Bradman story, Clifford Webb says that there are many stories of great figures in other sports who invented for themselves practice methods on similar lines. When Ellsworth Vines was getting to the top—he has told Webb this himself—he put in as long as six hours each day on one shot only, gritting his teeth in the manner of a small boy inflicted with pianoforte lessons and allowing nothing to upset his concentration

ADMISSION FEES.

An all-round reduction of admission charges to cricket grounds is likely to come into effect this year, although reductions will relate principally to charge after 4 in the afternoon, in order to attract a number of spectators who would not be prepared to pay present prices. An important move in this direction was announced in the annual report of the Kent Committee during the week. On grounds where a single match is played the admission fee is to be 1s. and from 4 p.m. onwards it will be 6d. During "Weeks" the daily charge will be 1s. 6d. at 11-30 a.m., 1s. at 1-30 p.m. and 6d. and 4 p.m. The Committee arrived at its decision with the object of encouraging interest in cricket, and in the hope of reviving the famous dictum "good sixpenny cricket". Hitherto the prices at the gate have been 1s. 6d. to 2s. The Kent Committee's lead will almost be followed by other counties.

The decision of the Kent Country Club brings Kent into line with the other counties. Sixpence was the uniform charge all day for county matches in pre-war days; and Surrey have for several seasons admitted spectators to the Oval at this reduced price at the tea interval. According to the Secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club, the decision to double the price of admission to county cricket after the war was to meet the much heavier expenses involved in the presentation of first-class cricket. He contends that even now at a shilling it is difficult to make ends meet. He is, therefore, opposed to all-day admission fees of sixpense.

LAWN TENNIS.

It is reported from South Africa that the lawn tennis players to compete from that country in the Davis Cup competition in the summer will probably confine their tournament appearances in England to the Wimbledon meeting. In the past they have taken part in a number of the minor meetings, but there is a feeling in South Africa, it is thought, would do better to engage in international matches with other countries. One of the reasons for limiting the team's play in England may be due to a general misgiving in South Africa regarding the decision to enter for the Davis Cup this season. Owing to the poor progress made in recent years there was considerable difference of opinion regarding the visit among members of the South African Lawn Tennis Association. The last President of the Association, Mr. H. J. Crocker, had some outspoken things to say about South African tennis.

South Africans, declared Mr. Crocker, lacked the will to win. The young players of to-day were not prepared to throw their all into the game, and seemed to have an idea that South Africa, whether good enough or not, must send a Davis Cup team overseas. There was thus no incentive to spur them on. If the players were frankly told that the best in South Africa was not good enough it might have a stimulating effect.

ICE SKATING.

It is now revealed that Cecelia College the London doctor's 16-year-old daughter, who is Queen of the Ice, this year, for Britain and Europe, took 10,000 falls to fulfil her ambition. Here are some of the astonishingly complicated figures which won her the British Championship on Tuesday. These she invented herself and no other skater has ever attempted anything so difficult.

In the Double Salchow, she does two turns in the air without touching the ground. Most of her tumbles came from learning this. In the Jump-Sit-Toe-Spin, which is even more difficult, she has done it entirely on the point of the skates, and in a sitting pssition. "This took me three months to master technically, and an entire season to make safe," said Cecelia. By making a figure 'safe' Cecilia means perfecting it till it becomes as natural for her as flying is for a bird. In the Jump-Parallel-Spin, it means jumping out of one long spin directly into another.

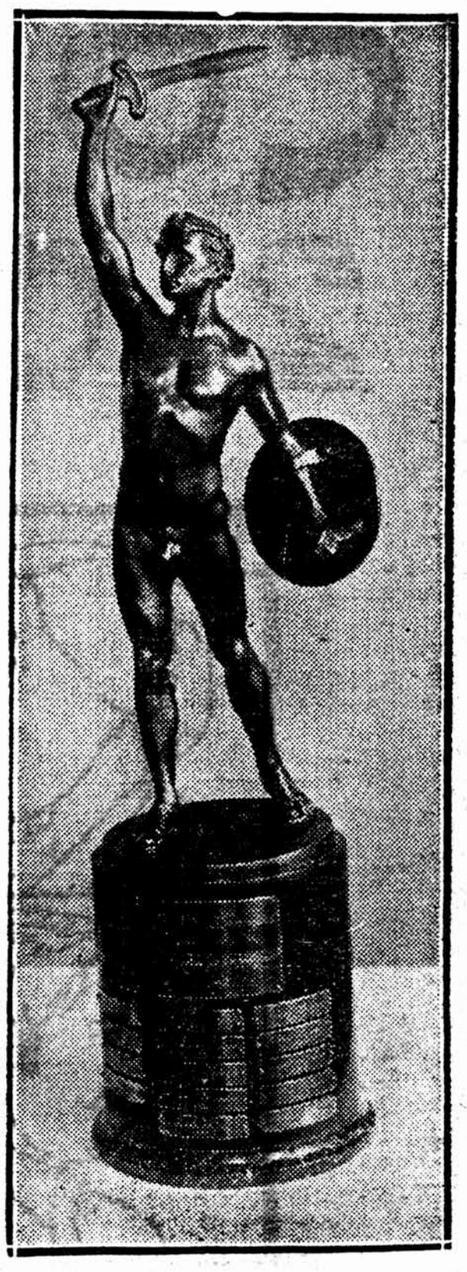
"I owe everything to my mother who believed I had it in me to do big sport," declared Cecelia. "My brother and I used to knock mother black and blue while she was teaching us hockey and other games. Learning is often painful, but, once mastered, a figure is pure joy to execute. It is like a musi-

(Continued on page 27)

SHE BEAT ALL EUROPE!

Cecilia Colledge (left) 16-year-old London girl, who beat the women skaters of eight nations in the European figure skating champiionship at Prague. She won the title which for nine successive years was held by Sonja Henie.

Right:-Sir Samuel Hoare skating with Miss Megan Taylor when she was practising for the women's amateur figure-skating championship of Great Britain.



The Hans-Braun Memorial Prize, which is given annually to the keenest promoter of sport in Germany, has been awarded this year to Dr. Ritter V. Halt.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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LONDON SPORTS LETTER

(Continued From Page 26)

cian playing a sonata". The young champion's formula for fitness is: "Ten hours sleep every night, and no ices". Now she has started three hours a day practice for the world championship which is to take place at Earl's Court, London, next month.

TABLE TENNIS.

The English Table Tennis Association is faced with one of the most complex problems they have ever had to deal with as a result of the contract signed by Ruth Aarons, the American table-tennis girl, who won the championship of the year on last Saturday.

Ruth is under contract to demonstrate table tennis as a cabaret act in the West End. The English Table Tennis Association say that they cannot give their permission, having already banned English players from similar engagements because they feel that table tennis is primarily a sport. If Ruth defies the ban she is liable to suspension from future world and English championships, which would mean that all her undoubtpensionDffiMMw1 fiEvwyc5 sh shrh ed skill just would not matter. She says that she obtained the permission of the American authorities before she left U.S.A. and on the strength of these contracts, brought her brother,—part of the act, and not a championship contender—with her. Her mother also made the trip. The E.I.T.A. recognised that the United States permission was granted, but foreign players who visit this country are under the jurisdiction of the E.T.T.A. There is no arguments about that. Obviously in the face of previous bans on English players, the E.T.T.A. must act. But what the extra expense Ruth Aarons has incurred on the strength of contracts which she quite definitely understood would not be objected to?

Furthermore, if the financial difficulty was overcome and the West End appearance cancelled, there would still be agents clamouring about broken contracts. The whole position, I understand, is causing quite a flutter in official table tennis circles. It is stated that the United States authorities do not frown on cabaret acts, because the game does not pull innanything like the crowds that can be commanded in England, and they feel their star players should have some incentive to remain in the game. However, the rules were drastically altered in Britain only two years ago to stop all "shamateurism" and to alllow table tennis players to be paid for exhibitions—exhibitions, that is, at recognised clubs. But Ruth Aaron has certainly presented the authorities with a problem that is going to tax all their ingenuity to settle down satisfactorily.

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P.:—It's just escaped my mind, the name of this confounded place.....er, d-i l.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

VISIT OF THE TENNIS STARS IN INDIA

(By J. C. MAITRA)

With the termination of the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay's Tennis Season practically came to a close last Saturday. There are still the Tata Shield Inter-Club and the Bandra Gymkhana Open Tournaments to be staged during this month. But they are classed as Minor Tournaments by the A. I. L. T. A. So we need not wait for them for a review of the Season. The number of entries in the various Tournaments has proved my contention beyond a shadow of doubt that we have more tournaments than our players can cope with. Every tournament registered an appreciable fall in the number of competitors in each event to show that it is beyond the means and capacity of players to participate in too many of them. So they had perforce to pick and choose between them. As I had suggested early in the Season, the top-notchers concentrated on the major tournaments and the rabbits flocked in the minor ones. There is no doubt that this kind of division will do some good to the leading players as well as the camp followers, so to speak. Incidentally the major tournaments would be relieved of the heavy pressure put on their time and courts.

TOURISTS' RECORDS.

Closely following in the heels of the Bombay Presidency championships, which, by the way, have been rightly included in the list of All-India Ranking Tournaments this year, came the Western India Tournament. Consequently all those stars who had participated in the former were seen again in the latter. Several other prominent outsiders came in addition to the foreign tourists who were on a visit to this country. But I cannot say that this year's tournament was as great a success as some of its predecessors. The reason was not far to seek. The tourists came with a big reputation to this country. A. C. Stedman stood first in New Zeland's ranking list and C. E. Malfroy was numbered third. The latter had actually defeated Fred Perry in a Davis Cup match in 1933. And N. Gentien was bracketted seventh with the redoubtable Jacques Burgnon in the French Ranking List.

It is recorded that in 1934 he in partnership with Bernard won the International Doubles Championship of Paris defeating Borotra and Boussus in the final.

TALES OF DEFEATS.

But long before they reached Bombay, all the three suffered defeats at the hands of Indian players. At Calcutta, Gentien was annhilated in straight sets by Sohan Lal, India's No. 2, and Malfroy lost to D. N. Kapoor who subsequently became runner-up in the All-India Championships. And Stedman was extended to five sets by young Ghaus Mahomed, India's No. 3, in the final of the East India Championships. Again in the international matches, Ghaus Mahomed conquered Gentien in straight sets. But Stedman got the better of S. L. R. Sawhney, India's No. 1, very easily indeed. It is worthy of note, however, that Sawhney and H. L. Soni vanquished such a formidable combination as Malfroy and Gentien in straight sets.

YUDHISTIR'S TRIUMPHS.

In the South Indian Championships Malfroy succumbed to the veteran, T. B. Balagopal, and Stedman had to fight hard over four sets to conquer Y. R. Savur who later on became the Bombay Presidency champion, in the final round of the former tournament. Gentien had his third defeat at the hands of T. K. Ramanathan in the International matches. This was rather surprising as he won the first set to love.

Playing against the International Club at Allahabad Stedman acknowledged his first defeat in India at the hands of Yudhistir Singh, a rising player of Lucknow. It is surprising to note that Yudhistir Singh had gone down to Mahomed Sleem, the G. O. M. of Indian Tennis at Calcutta in straight sets. The Lucknow player pushed on his initial success over Stedman to another great victory over Gentien again in straight sets. B. T. Blake of Karachi registered his first notable success this season by overwhelming Malfroy in straight sets. The fight between Stedman and Ghaus Mahomed resulted in a win for the former, the score reading 6—3, 7—9, 9—7 in favour of Stedman.

GHAUS MAHOMED OUTSHINES.

The United Provinces championships at Lucknow saw the defeat of the redoubtable Stedman for the second time. Ghaus Mahomed who had already disposed of Malfroy triumphed over the New Zealand Ace in a five set strenuous final. Ghaus Mahomed deserves to be further congratulated on his administering the first defeat in company with Jimmy Mehta of Nagpur, on the formidable combination of Stedman and Malfroy who went so far as to reach the final round in the Wimbledon Championships last year. It is a pity that after such a grand victory they should have surrendered to Gentien and Ahad Hussain and lost the Doubles title which they richly deserved.

DISAPPOINTMENTS.

I have catalogued the defeats of the tourists above not only with a view to show up their limitations but also to point out that our young hopefuls are advancing rapidly towards world standard. I was greatly disappointed at the inability of Savur to participate in the Singles owing to some eye trouble. From the ravishing way he made short work of E. V. Bobb and Jimmy Mehta in the Bombay Presidency championships I was sure that he would turn the tables on Stedman. As a matter of fact Charanjiva was at the point of doing so—only if he could sustain his devastating onslaughts till the end! Bobb's meek submission to Gentien, after his meritorious victory over Malfroy, was something akin to tragedy. The all-India champion struck an awfully bad patch to go down with the least resistance. Jimmy Mehta had literally swept the Frenchman out of court. But a little rashness coupled with a strategic error when on top, cost him the match. How Gentien, the least impressive of the trio, could trounce a versatile player like Stedman and win the Western India championship still beats one.

A NARROW VICTORY.

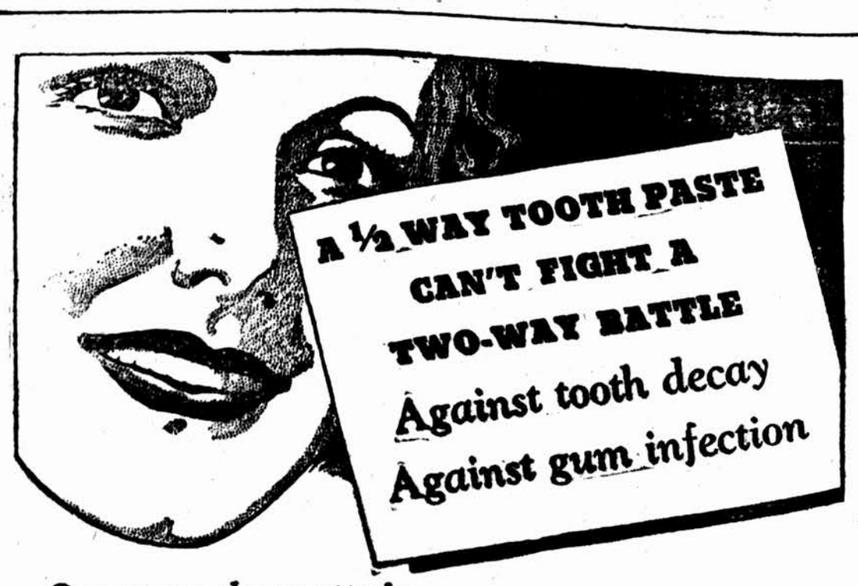
In the Men's Doubles, I had expected Charanjiva and Brooke-Edwards to lower the colours of the Visitors. But the Indian pair upheld their reputation as uncertain quantities and missed the opportunity by the narrowest of margins. By accounting for Gentien and Jimmy Mehta they had raised high hopes of a repetition of the success recorded by Ghaus Mahomed and Mehta at Lucknow. But that was not to be. Bobb and Blake, another strong combination fell before Malfroy and Stedman after a strenuous fight. The prostration of the Bombay Gymkhana pair, Tew and Mytton, in an easy fashion was a sorry sight. A bold part from the start might have saved the situation for them.

THREE MAJOR TITLES FOR LEELA.

While Bobb failed to retain his prestige as the All-India champion both in the Bombay Presidency and Western India championships, Leela Row consolidated her position as the leading woman player in India by annexing all the three titles mentioned above. The All-India Ranking Committee did her a great injustice last year by relegating her to the third place, although she wore the All-India Crown at the time. The fact that Olga McInnes, who was given the second place, had never met her and Jenny's was only a snap victory over her in an exhibition match did not weigh with them. They threw their own basis of ranking to the winds when they were called upon to do the rankings. Mehan Dubash was similarly treated by the ranking Committee. Her performances in Bombay, especially against Laura Woodbridge who was given a place in the list, last year, and at other centres deserve favourable consideration at the hands of the Committee. Mehra assisted Leela in winning the Women's Doubles and Blake to reach the Mixed Doubles final, not a mean achievement surely.

EUROPEAN TOUR.

While I feel proud to record the excellent performances of the Indian players against the tourists, I feel utterly disappointed to learn that India will not be able to participate in the Davis Cup this year also, nor will the team consisting of Sawhney and Ghaus Mahomed which was selected to tour the Continent for further training do so. The specious argument advanced by the A. I. L. T. A. is that there is no suitable non-playing captain and manager available to accompany the team. The authorities had expected somebody to volunteer to go at his own expense. This was no doubt a tall order. But that even was not known to the public until the "Chronicle" gave publicity to it. Bombay had at any rate found such a man in Homi Contractor who was willing to accompany the team at his own expense. But unfortunately his father's illness compelled him to wihtdraw his offer later. That is a great pity. We are assured that a team will be sent for certain to Europe next year as several members of the A. I. and B. P. L. T. A. would be available for the purpose of chaperoning the team. I do not for a moment understand why a manager should be called upon to pay his own expenses while giving away so much of his time and energy for the cause. There appears to be something really rotten in the State of Denmark about which I propose to write in a future article.



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THE DANCE OF THE KATHAKS'

Recital At The C. J. Hall

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

Pundit Sunderprasad, the kathak exponent of the dance, and his pupils the Pooviah sisters and their colleagues staged on Thursday night an elaborate programme. They could not have desired a better audience. It was crowded and patiently attentive, to the mythological episodes from "The Life of Shri Krishna and of the hero of the Ramayana, rendered in movement rhythm and gestures which the kathaks, the exponents of traditional Hindusthani dancing, have been for generations specialising.

The Hindusthani technique of the "kathaks" have not received the serious attention from students of dancing it is entitled to. The distracting noise particularly about "Kathakali" and "Manipuri" methods of dancing is, naturally, leading some to examine the Hindusthani traditions with greater attention than that now offered to the much advertised fashions in dancing.

Pundit Sunderprasad and the Pooviah sisters had therefore attracted not a few who had gone to the C. J. Hall with expectations? That were more than mere curiosity.

The "Krishna Charitra" indicated a laudable attempt at "group dancing" So did the Mahish Mardan and the episodes from Ramayana. The costumes were not "characterised". But they were varied and colourful. The music could not escape the dread accumulation of a single-track repeating phrases that mar the effect of so many of the dance recitals.

The "Holy" would have been better appreciated had not been so liberal and "realistic" as it was endeavoured to be.

The Pooviah sisters and their friends have obviously a difficult job with the "Kathak". But it may be hoped that we would get from them more effective, if in some measure modest dance recitals.

DACOITY IN RUNNING TRAIN

Newly Married Couple Over-Powered And Robbed

LAHORE: March 6.

A dacoity, committed in a running train, is reported from a station on the Multan line.

Three desperadoes, the report says, boarded the train, which had just left Bhoeasal Station and entered an inter-class compartment, in which were travelling a newly-married couple and two other women.

They overpowered the bridegroom and robbed the bride of her ornaments.

The cries of the women attracted the attention of passengers in the neighbouring compartments, among whom were the City Magistrate of Montgomery and a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Before the train was stopped the dacoits jumped out, but the officers succeeded in arresting the two culprits.—A. P.

HUQ TO FORM MINISTRY

Five Muslims And Four Hindus To Form Cabinet

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

"Statesman" understands that, as a result of conversations which the Governor of Bengal held with various Party Leaders in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, His Excellency has asked Mr. Fazlul Huq, Leader of the Proja (Tenants) Party, to form the ministry and that Mr. Fazlul Huq has accepted the task and will, in due course, submit a list of his chosen colleagues.

Mr. Huq's present idea is believed to be a Ministry of nine.

In order to inaugurate the new regime auspiciously and give maximum chance of smooth working, the paper believes, it is essential that Hindus should have a fair representation. Opinions vary as to what is fair, but a proportion of five Mohammedans to four Hindus is considered likely to ensure greatest stability.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Share Quotations

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

To-day's closing quotations were as under:

Ashok Rs. 230, Aryodaya Spinning Rs. 241/4, Colico Rs. 562/8, Gujarat Cotton Rs. 27/8, Jubili Rs. 159/6, Marsdan Rs. 73/2, Motibai Hirabhai Rs. 54/6, Monograme Rs. 53/2, Rajanagar Rs. 340.

BIG HAUL OF JEWELLERY

Dacoits Ransack Shops, Kill Two And Escape With Booty

RAWALPINDI, March 5.

Report of a daring dacoity coupled with murder has been received here from Sarai Datta Khel, a few miles off Bannu

It is stated that the members of the rebel tribe raided the Sarai and after ransacking all the houses and shops and collecting a large consignment of jewellery and valuable goods escaped after inflicting injuries on a Hindu shopkeeper and a Khasdar and killing another shopkeeper

One of the shopkeepers is reported to have given them a valiant fight single-handed and inflicted injuries on 8 or 9 intruders.—United Press

TRAVANCORE RULER ON KERALA'S TRADITIONS OF CULTURE.

MADRAS, Mar. 6.

"As the seat of uninterrupted Hindu culture Kerala has both the right, and duty to fulfil the message of our faith and bring about social and religious unity" observed the Maharaja of Travancore replying to an address presented to him by the Malayalee residents of Madras of all classes and creeds at the Travancore House

His Highness added that it was a matter for great satisfaction that they (Malayalees) realised that this unity was wholly consistent with tolerance towards other beliefs and creeds, which had been the prime characteristic of Hinduism and Kerala in particular.—A. P.

Sjt. Kanhyalal Munshi's incomparable social story creates a sensation in the City!

Directed by: SARVOTTAM BADAMI

Mothers-in-Law consider the picture a bad lesson to their Daughters-in-Law

While the Mothers Welcome it

and

The Daughters hail it with delight

An Immortal Portrayal by

SABITADEVI

IN

Daughter-in-Law

("Kulvadhu")

with

MOTILAL

Supported by: Pessi Patel, Pande, Gulzar.

Produced by: SAGAR MOVIETONE

NOW RUNNING at

IMPERIAL

Talkies--Bombay.

Shows at 5-15. 8, 10-30. Matinees at 2-30.

About Studios And Stars

"WHITE HUNTER"— DRAMA OF LOVE

At The Capitol

A man and woman trying to hate while fierce longing flames in their hearts is the thrilling theme of Twentieth Century-Fox's amazing drama of savage passions, "White Hunter", which opened at the Capitol from yesterday. Warner Baxter and June Lang, who created such a sensation in "The Road To Glory" are brilliantly cast in a drama even stranger, a romance even greater, the most stirring adventure a man and a woman ever shared. Assisting the star is an excellent and impressive cast headed by Gail Patrick Alison Skipworth, Wilfrid Lawson, and George Hassell. Baxter is seen as a colourful hunter who accepts a commission to guide a big game expedition through a strangely wild country. Included in the party are Wilfrid Lawson a powerful munition magnate, Gail Patrick, his wayward wife and love June Land his daughter by a former marriage, Alison Skipworth a shrewish hypochondriac and George Hassell her hen-pecked spouse. Baxter joins this group hundreds of miles away from civilization and then discovers that the man he is to guide on the hunt is his bitterest enemy, Lawson, who, years before had caused his ruin in England and subsequent exile. A tense hate-laden atmosphere oppresses the entire group as Lawson, and Patrick realises they are within Baxter's power. Patrick confronts Baxter with being a former Under-Secretary in the British War Office and tries to re-awaken the spark of an old passion he once had for her. Baxter, his mind obessed by his desire for revenge, repulses her June Lang, who is aware of the terrible hatred existing between her father and the whitehunter develops a strong attachment for the latter which turns into love when Baxter saves her life. Lawson, believing that Baxter is trying to hurt him through his daughter, confronts him and charges him with this Baxter counters by accusing Lawson of causing his father's death through the humiliation of disgrace. Meanwhile Gail Patrick, whose passion for Baxter is fired by his refusal to take things up where they left off, tells June that the white hunter was—and is—her lover. June refuses to be shaken in her faith in Baxter and defiantly proclaims her love Lowson determined to put an end to June's interest in Baxter, and at the same time do away with a dangerous enemy plots to kill him during the big hunt. In one of the most dramatically compelling climaxes in recent years the primitive passions of the principal characters clash with furious force as the picture reaches its stirring end. Darryl F. Zanuch selected Irving Cummings to direct with Gene Markey associate producer. Sam Duncan and Kenneth Earl wrote the screen play based on a story by Gene Markey.

"Rainbow on the River" from Saturday at the Regal.

SHREE VISHNU CINETONE CO. STUDIO NOTES

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Their anniversary Production "Vanraj Kesari" is now complete and awaits release in most of the important cities simultaneously. It is likely to be released earlier in Northern India than in Bombay.

As they have got the permission from the authorities of Archaeological Department to shoot some scenes of real historical buildings for their next Historical production, Director Kanjibhai J. Rathod along with the staff have gone to Delhi in the last week and shooting is going fast ahead. It is expected to be one of the best Historical pictures of the day with an all Star Cast.

BOBBY BREEN IN "RAINBOW ON THE RIVER"

At The Regal

"Rainbow on the River" the second singing picture to star the young lyric tenor Bobby Breen, opened yesterday at the Regal Theatre is bound to receive an enthusiastic reception. Sol Lesser, who produced the Principal Production for RKO Radio release, has surrounded the nine-year-old songster with a fine cast, including May Robsou, Charles Butterworth, Alan Mowbray, Benita Hume, Louise Beavers, Marilyn Knowlden, Henry O'Neill and the famous Hall Johnson Choir. Produced on a more elaborate scale than Bobby Breen's initial vehicle, "Let's Sing Again" the picture offers the young star far more opportunities to exhibit his brilliant voice. A voriety of tuneful melodies an appealing story and spectacular settings add distinction to the musical film. The delightful voice of the boy singer is heard in such beautiful numbers as Stephen Foster's "Ring, Ring de Banio", "Old Folks at Home", and "Camptown Races", Franz Schubert's "Ave Maria"; the traditional hymn, "Holy, Holy", as well as the hymn from Von Flotow's "Stradella" the negro spiritual, "Waitin' for the Sun", "The Flower Song' and the catchy theme number, "Rainbow on the River". A story of simplicity and spectacle, the picture reveals Bobby Breen as a young waif born in the Southland and reared by the loyal coloured slave of his deceased parents and later taken to aristocratic surroundings in New York. In this extremely difficult role requiring the delineation of diverse moods which would tax a mature trouper, Bobby's work definitely establishes himself as a juvenile star of the first water. Other players who earned distinct recognition for their capable characterisations are May Robson as the dowager grandmother, Charles Butterworth in a sympathetic portrayal of a meek butler and Bobby's only friend in the household; Louise Beavers as the Southern mammy, Alan Mowbray and Benita Hume as the mercenary, scheming relatives Marilyn Knowlden as their arrogant offspring and Henry O'Neill as a kindly pastor in a New Orleans church where Bobby sings in the choir. The Hall Johnson Choir of Negro voices deserves special commendation for its outstanding singing in the spectacular levee scenes. It is ably directed by Kurt Neumann. Edward Gross was the associate producer.

"DANGER SIGNAL" AT THE GLOBE

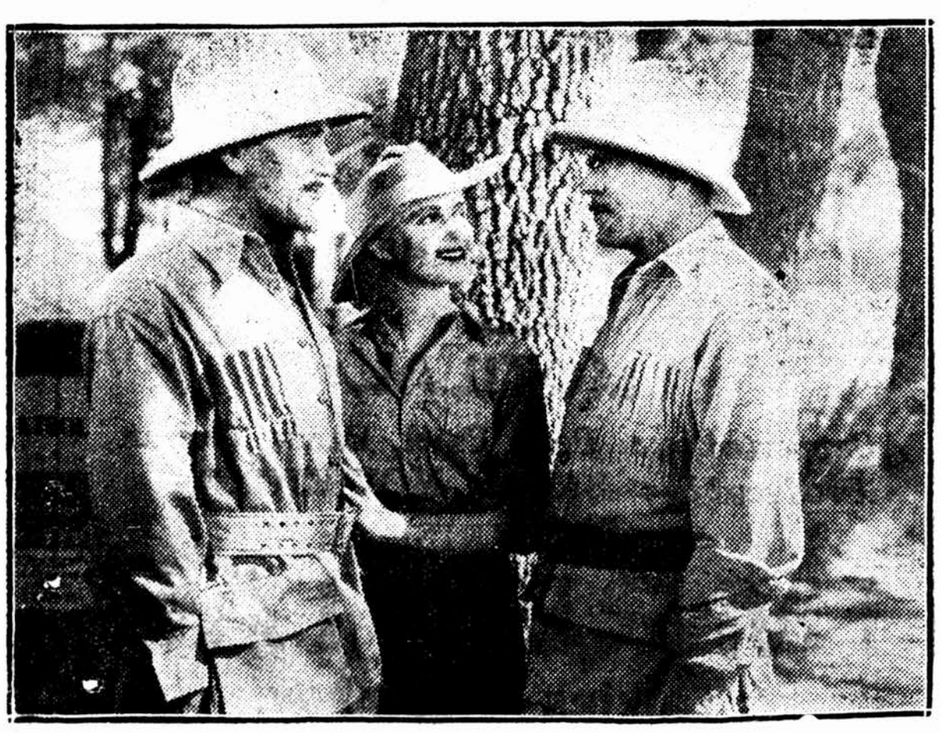
(CONTRIBUTED).

The Globe Cinema at Sandhurst Road are showing from last Friday a highly entertaining thriller. "Danger Signal," a Ramniklal Mohanlal production, which has enjoyed a very successful run at Bhavnagar, Ahmednagar, Baroda and Surat where it was screened as a special attraction for the "Idd" holidays.

SHRI PRINCE SHIVAJEE PRODUCTION

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Under the management of Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar a new producing concern is started in Kolhapur under the title of "Shree Prince Shivajee Productions." Their first historical will be "Frontiers of Freedom" directed by Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar. This production and further productions will be produced in the lavishly equipped studio of Kolhapur Cinetone Co.



"White Hunter" with Warner Baxter and June Lang at the Capitol.

"Gold Diggers of 1937" with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell at Pathe.

Around Theatre & Film Land

SABITA DEVI IN "DAUGHTER-IN-LAW"

At The Imperial

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Sagar Movietone's social classic "Daughter-in-law" written by Barrister Sjt. K. M. Munshi is being shown this week at the Imperial Cinema, Bombay.

That glamorous star Sabitadevi has given a splendid performance in the steller role of Kaumudi, the heroine of the picture. The story has got a thought provoking theme and cleverly manages to hold the attention of the audience right upto the end.

In an orthodox Hindu family the daughter in law is always taken as a spy from her mother's family. Perhaps to drive home the fact that she is the wife of the son of the family, every practice of human enslavement is enforced and the early life of the new comer is always made miserable and unenviable.

It is strange how quickly the feverish enthusiasm and the anxious anticipation previous to the marriage fade out into a systematic ill-treatment and tyrannical subjection of the new bride after the wedding.

Human life is ruled by sharp contrasts as otherwise in the very wedlock of harmony, conflict would be born. This is a pathetic tale of just another daughter in law who is tied to the grindstone of foolish customs. The Jagirdar of Chavalpur is on deathbed but before dying he betrothes his son Mahesh to Kaumudi, a beautiful playmate of childhood.

Later on when Mahesh wants to get married to Kaumudi, the uncle of Mahesh who is now the Jagirdar feels outraged at the liberty of which is being taken by his nephew without his consent. After numerous interesting episodes Mahesh and Kaumudi are at last married with the kind interference of Mahesh's maternal uncle called mama. Mama was an old man of seventy and by himself provided a funny combination of virtue and frivolity and even at his old age believed in romance its escapades and compromises. After marriage though Kaumudi became the wife of Mahesh she also earned the doubtful honour of being the daughter in law in the ancient family of the Jagirdars and consequently she just becomes one more human piece in the whole family stripped of personality and individuality. Nilam, mama's wife, who was grudgingly dealt by nature in the matter of looks, celebrated her injury by vomitting her bile on every young looking girl on all imaginable occasions. Kaumudi's life in this stern family of contrasts therefore becomes one unbearable episode inspite of the intense love of her husband. Ultimately matters reach such a crisis that when Mahesh was out on work to a distant place, Kaumudi falls ill and as a remedy, Nilam and the other old folks in the family suggest branding as a cure for the sickness. Just when the situation reaches a most pathetic climax Mahesh steps in to take his wife with him breaking down all the shackles of orthodoxy and its foolish traditions. Daughter in law is a marvellous picture if one wants to see a vivid page from every day human life portrayed on the screen. To sing praises of Sabita Devi's brilliant performance will amount to painting the lily. Mr. Motilal as Mahesh in giving a stoic portrayal of his character role easily wins the admiration of all.

Gul Hamid in "Sonara Sansar".

"SONARA-SANSAR"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

There are film fans and film fans. Some of them are keen on seeing every picture—good, bad or indifferent. But there are others who use greater discrimination and go to see only good, clean and wholesome films. Instead of seeing several uninteresting pictures, they make better use of their time and money by seeing a good picture several times. For, really speaking it is only by repeating a visit to a good picture that its finer points can be appreciated. There are so many little details subtle delicacies of dialogue, fleeting tender moments and some exceptionally brilliant flashes of acting which one is liable to miss while seeing the picture for the first time. Then, if there are some really fine songs, they are enjoyed again and again each time the film is seen. And hence we have a large number of discriminating film fans who are never content to see a good picture once but who insist on repeating their visits.

And at the same time propaganda, it has been well said. is effective only when it does not appear to be so. And the same is doubly true of the propaganda in favour of the uplift of the educated unemployed. No one like to be told of their weaknesses; much less does one relish "lecturing down" or "sermonization." It is necessary, therefore, to employ less transparent and more likable means of propaganda. East India Film Co., must be congratulated for taking up for their Talking picture in Bengali, an interesting and heart-rending story with a plot of great topical interest dealing with the unemployment problem in this country and especially in Bengal. This unique picture "Sonara-Sansar" which was very creditably directed by Debaki Bose with the co-operation of talented chosen Indian artists such as Rampiari, Miss Menaka, Gul Hamid, Ahin Chowdhury, Jiban Ganguly, Dhiraj, Tulsi Lahiry and others, will prove popular at Roxy Cinema, which is to be thronged by eager visitors from day to day. Rural India and realistic factory life is close to urban Indian's heart, is depicted in the picture, in a most touching manner showing the tragedy of unemployment and the beauty of realistic Industrial life, all its own, a beauty of nature and the appeal of simplicity that belongs to those who like in the heart of nature and are nurtured by the soil. This ideal picture "Sonara-Sansar" with the shorts of Village-streets consisting of thatched-huts, as the heavenly homes of the Toilers, and all the other pleasures of rural life such as dancing, singing and harvesting, as well as life in factories worked by a group of repentant (once-unemployed) educated Youths, are presented for the edification and pity of their city brethren. "Sonara-Sansar." A notable feature is the popularity of this picture among people wno are not generally seen in Indian Cinemas.

This is due, no doubt, primarily, to the theme of the picture depicts with fascinating realism the simple beauty of Indian factory and rural life.

Technically as well as artisticaliy this picture is of an exceptionally high standard, and Rampiari, Menaka and Ahin Chowdhury give a most touching and convincing portrayal. Altogether "Sonara-Sansar" is undoubtedly one of the finest achievements of the Indian screen and should, on no account be missed.

Exciting, heart-rending and thrilling incidents is not lacking in "Sonara-Sansar" as appears from the sequences shot during the course of production.

Indeed, Mr. Bose has immortalized East India's name by this memorable production "Sonara-Sansar." He himself make a history in Indian Film land.

Last Sunday (21-2-'37) the Picture Goer's Association of Bengal met Mr. Bimal Roy at Studio No. 1 of New Theatres and presented him with a medal for his outstanding camera-work in "Grihadaha" and "Maya". The gathering included Natin Bose, P. C. Barua, B. C. Boral, A. D. Mullick, Phani Majumdar and prominent members of the Picture Goer's Association. Mr. Nitin Bose, was in the chair and he decorated Bimal Roy with the medal. Mr. Bose spoke highly of Bimal's camera work and he felt himself honoured as Bimal was his Assistant before he cranked the camera independently. Bimal Roy also spoke a few words of appreciation of his Chief's (Mr. Bose) outstanding personality as a cameraman, and of Mr. Barua under whom he worked in "Grihadaha" and "Maya". The meeting came to a close after light tea was served.

"Prem Kahani", Bombay T alkies' forthcoming release.

Kumari Sabita Devi and Syt Motilal in "Kul Vadhu" or "Daughter-in-Law" at the Imperial.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

BACKERS WIDE OFF THE MARK AGAIN

Carioca Wins Northumberland Plate In Fine Style

Winners were not easily found at Mahaluxmi yesterday afternoon and backers again had considerably the worse of the argument in the wagering. They made an auspicious beginning when plumping for Chota Sahib in the opening event but thereafter Fortune would appear to have frowned on them, for Rim-al-Iraq, Lookman, Horoscope and Al-Mamil won their races varying long odds.

The outstanding feature of the racing was the facile success o the Rajpipla owned Carioca with 9 st. 7 in the Northumberland Plate.

The gelding son of Embargo was considerably fancied and won in the manner of a genuine stayer coming up with sparkling late run to beat Kirkibost and Vijay Kumar II after whipping in until half a mile from home.

Ringsend who was a weak favourite made a lot of the early pace. but would not go a yard further than a mile and a half.

Selby had a great day in the saddle and is riding on Capital from this season. He was astride Haria —winner of the Bunder Abbas Plate Division II, Lookman who scored narrowly in the Henaidi Plate and subsequently streered Carioca to victory over the gruelling two miles course for the Northumberland Plate

RARE TURN-UPS

There were several rare turn-ups during the afternoon. Horses, whose previous form had hardly been encouraging, won in storming fashion, but these things do happen at Mahaluxmi where irregular running often passes unnoticed.

Horoscope, unplaced at his last attempt in the Combermere Plate, three weeks ago, beat very useful opposition in the Houghton Plate yesterday. Always well away he just kept the late finishing. King of France who ran so disgracefully last week in similar company. The judges verdict—a short head in favour of Capt. and Mrs. Goldsmith's five vear old met with a mixed reception as many people were of opinion that King of France had passed the line first. Who's Who failed to shoulder his penalty, but was not ridden to the best advantage.

Backed like a good thing in the Foxhill Plate Coeur Brule was hard ridden into a third placing. Victory belonged to Thurlestone who improved on a recent place effort. Knights Adventure filled the place of runner-up.

Extremely well handled by Whiteside Irish Ford. for whom there was a ready backing, made the March Plate his own when beating with some degree of comfort Flinty and Call O'The Glen. Two of the best backed here Half Mast and Quick Image –a winner last week had not to do with the finish.

Al Hamil demonstrated that he can still raise a gallop when winning the Bassein Plate in storming fashion from the form horses Al Muqbil and Fiery Face. Mr. Chinoy's smart pony had figured in conspicuously on six previous occasions. but the drop of a few pounds would seem to have made a world of difference to him.

Making all his own running Lookman stayed on long enough to keep Ghoj al Sa'ad at bay in the Hinaidi Plate. Such fancied runners as Sun Rose and Jewan made no show.

RIM AL IRAQ WINS.

In an engaging finish for the Bandra Plate ran over a mile and a half Rim al Iraq, in the Kolhapur jacket, just beat Taj al Nusser by a short head. So close was the struggle that a dead-heat would have been more popularly received.

Haria, Al Muttana, Jankiz Khan and Faddak finished in very close order for the Bunder Abbas Plate, Division II Selby's vigorous finish on the first named just saw him catch the judge's eye first.

Idar owned Chota Sahib recorded a stylish victory in the Bunder Abbas Plate Division I wherein riding boys were astride. This good looking customer must be heard of again. Zaim Shammar and Safradon Beg were the place getters, but could never get within striking distance of the winner.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div. I. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1.500: second Rs 500: third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935. of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2.000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3.000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance —Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys without whips or spurs.

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's CHOTA SAHIB, 7-8, Kashim Hasan, ... 1
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's ZAIM SHAMMAR, 8-0. A. Rashid.. 2
Mr. Syed Fatah's SAFRADON BEG, 8-0, (cd. 3-2) Rama Vithal 3
Mr. Gay's NISSIRIL IRAQ, 8-6, S. Gaikwad 4

Won by: 2 lengths, shorthead, and 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 39 4|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 22 for win, Rs. 17. Rs. 85. and Rs. 44 for places.

Not run: Bay Prince 8-10, Wansa 8-10, and Timiat 8-0.

Favourite: Chota Sahib 7-8.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Winner Rs 1.500: second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2.000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance —Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RIM AL IRAQ 6-13, Britt 1
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's TAJ AL NUSSER 8-8, Evans 2
H.H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's VIRKUMAR 8-10. J. Flynn 3
Mr. Kashkul Sulleman's Wafi Hamid 6-13, J. O'Neale 4

Won by short head, 4 lengths and 5 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 56-3|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 133 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for places.

Not run: Turf Boy 8-1.

Favourite: Taj al Nusser.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance —Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Kay's HARIA, 7-11, Selby 1
Mr. K. H. Irani's AL MUTTANNA, 7-8, Britt 2
Mr. A. W. Forrest's JANKIZ KHAN, 8-10, Brace 3
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's FADDAK, 8-10, Obaid 4

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

First tote paid Rs. 70 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's THURLESTONE, 9-7 W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. Kelso's KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE, 8-11, Read 2
H. H. Maharani of Baroda's COEUR BRULE, 9-0, Selby.. 3
Mr. M. Wemyss' GRANDE DAME, 7-4, J. O'Neale 4

Not run: Matinee 8-8.

First tote paid Rs. 63 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 21 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE HINAIDI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN 8-1 Selby 1
Mr. K. S. Malkani's GHOJ AL SA'AD 8-6 Britt 2
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YANOOS 9-4 C. Hoyt 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ORIENT 7-11 Fletcher 4

Won by head, 1-1|2 lenghts, short-head.

Time: 2mins. 8secs.

Not Run: Aace of Hearts 8-7, Mosul King 7-4.

Tote paid Rs. 240 for Win, Rs. 56, Rs. 27 and Rs. 25 for Places

Winner trained by Imamdin

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Goldsmith's HOROSCOPE 8-0 Burn 1
Mr. Morgan's KING OF FRANCE 8-9 Brace 2
Mr. Diamond's GRENADIER 8-8 Northmore 3
Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO 8-8 Read 4

Won by short-head, short-head, neck.

Time: 1min. 13 4|5secs.

Not Run: Havana II, Grand Wazir.

Tote paid Rs. 108 for Win, Rs. 35, Rs. 30 and Rs. 60 for Places

Winner trained by Capt. J. W. Goldsmith.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—Distance 2 miles.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for all Horses

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's CARIOCA 9-7 Selby 1
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 7-2 Mendoza 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYAKUMAR II 8-4 Britt 3
Mr. V. Rosenthal's BALLYLNCH 8-1 W. Sibbritt 4

Won by 3 lengths, 1|2 lenth, 1|2 length.

Time: 3mins 28 2|5secs.

Not Run: Camping 9-0.

Tote paid Rs. 52 for Win, Rs. 39, Rs. 39 and Rs. 18 for Places.

"DEPRESSION THAT SET IN 1929 GRADUALLY LIFTING"

Sir S. Pochkhanawalla On Economic Progress Of India

The economic and industrial progress of the world in general and India in particular was reviewed at length by Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla, Kt., presiding under the gathering of the Commerce Graduates' Association on Saturday evening.

The great economic depression he said, which set in the year 1929, is gradually lifting, though there was a long way yet to regain complete recovery. The unsettled conditions of international politics, the race in armaments, the recurring war-clouds of Europe which might burst into a world-wide conflagration were the disturbing factors which were retarding the economic progress, though of course, the armament activities given impetus to the heavy industries like iron, steel, tin, copper, etc In spite of all these, he said, there was a definite sign of all-round improvement.

India, he said, had advanced several steps towards the economic progress. The opening of the Central Exchange Bank in London and various other activities were amongst them.

India stood on the threshold of a great constitutional experiment of vast potentialities. He hoped that Ministers under the new constitution would utilise the opportunity to the best of their abilities in the interest of the economic progress of their provinces.

Raja S. S. Hussain Weds Princess Of Turkey

Maulana Shaukat Ali, M. L. A., wires from Delhi:—

The 'nikah' ceremony of Raja Sayyad Sajid Hussain of Kutwara was performed in the Patiala House with Princess Salma Sultan of Turkey. Shamsul Ulma Maulana Syed Ahmad Imam, Juma Masjid officiated with Kazi.

Among the distinguished people, who attended the ceremony were Hon'ble Sir Abdul Rahim, Sir Mohammad Yaqub, Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan, Sir Abdul Hamid, Sir Jawar Singh, Nawab Sir Mher Shah and Captain Sir Sher Mohammad Khan.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 Third Rs. 500.

A handicap for horses of Class III.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's IRISH FORD 7-4 Whiteside 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FLINTY 8-13 Northmore 2
Hon'ble Sir the Raja of Bobbili's CALL O'THE GLEN 7-4 J. O'Neale 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's HERITANCE 7-7 Zensky 4

Not Run: Carden Warbler 8-2.

Tote paid Rs. 68 for Win, Rs. 24, Rs. 28 and Rs. 35 for Places.

Winner trained by Owner

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAML 8-13 C. Hoyt 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FIERY FACE 7-11 Simmons 2
Mr. K. T. Sampat's AL MUQBIL 9-4 Burn 3
Mr. D. D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS 8-1 Selby 4

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 150 for Win, Rs. 39, Rs. 28 and Rs. 33 for Places.

Winnter trained by Mahomedali.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Eyes On Delhi

Though the question of the Congress acceptance of office will be finally decided by the National Convention, which will meet in Delhi in the third week of this month, the trend of the discussion of the Working Committee, which held its meeting last week end in Wardha unmistakably points to the fact that the Congress parties wherever they might be in a majority will be asked to form ministries.

It is extremely significant that Mahatma Gandhi himself is reported to be favourably inclined towards this view provided that the Provincial Governors give an assurance that their special powers will not be exercised. While doubts are sxpressed regarding the possibility of getting such an assurance, it is understood that Mahatmaji's suggestion will be explored by the A.I.C.C. and it is expected that Mahatma Gandhi will be prevailed upon to be present in Delhi to amplify his proposal. The eyes of the whole country are thus now centred upon Delhi.

Congress Ministries

It cannot be gainsaid that the opinion in the country is now overwhelmingly for the acceptance of office, though, here and there, vigorous protests are being made against such an orientation of Congress policy,—it being well-known, of course, that the Congress President is himself firmly opposed to it. The Working Committee thus may be said to be fairly reflecting the popular verdict on this issue, though it has done well in once again stressing the objective of the Congress, which is "to combat the Government of India Act and the policy underlying it." The Congress Ministries will not be formed for constitutional and reformist purposes, but to seize the vantage points of power, and thus hasten the wrecking of the constitution. The Ministers will naturally be under the direct control of the Congress Command and will have to work under strict limitations and restrictions. Their salary, for example, will be fixed at not more than Rs. 500 p.m. according to the terms of the Karachi Congress resolution. Again a uniform policy will be laid down for all the provinces. The formation of ministries by Congressmen will be evidently a most novel and far-reaching political experiment.

Bombay Conference

The meeting of the Congress members of the Bombay Legislature which has been called by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel in his capacity as the President of the Parliamentary Board on the 12th inst. will serve as a Provincial Convention to formulate the opinion of this Presidency. The main agenda before the meeting is, of course, the selection of office bearers of the Congress Party in both houses of the local legislature. It is expected that almost all the Congress M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.s will attend the meeting as also a few others who may be prepared to sign the Congress pledge Incidentally it may be noted that great activity is evident in the various party headquarters to enrol as many Independents as possible under their banner. Mr. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League, had called a special meeting of the Muslim Independent members to invite them to join the League. His offer, however, was turned down. In the next few weeks there will be plenty of wooing and canvassing before the final party alignments are formed.

Governor's Tour

The Governor of Bombay is at present on a tour of the North of India. His trip is treated as if it was purely a holiday jaunt; it can be taken for granted, nevertheless, that the discussions between himself and the Viceroy in his recent stay at the Imperial Capital did not centre solely round the weather and the Delhi season. It does not require too great an imagination to guess that his pilgrimage to Delhi must have had something to do with the future governance of this presidency. Though the Congress Party commands a majority in the Assembly, it is not as overwelming as in Madras or the United Provinces, Lord Brabourne, therefore, may have felt the necessity of consulting the Viceroy regarding the policy to be adopted in the future.

Bombay's Next Mayor

It was at one time expected that the next year's mayoralty would provide the keenest competition amongst members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and that the Convention by which the highest civic honour is to go by rotation among the four principal communities in the city would be once again defied. But the cancellation of the King-Emperor's Coronation in Delhi has resulted in much of the interest in the election disappearing, and it is hoped that the Indian Christians, who had been last time done out of their right, would have one of their members in the Mayoral chair next year. Three persons have so far declared their intention to contest the elections, and they are. Dr. J. A. Collaco. Dr. Alban D'Souza and Dr. E. Moses. It will be remembered that the first-named has been elected to the Assembly by the Bombay Christian Constituency.

'Emden' In Bombay

The presence of the German Cruiser Emden III in the Bombay Harbour has revived the memories of those grim days of the war, when the first Cruiser of that name had struck terror along the Indian coastline, and become a byword in India. Very great interest was evinced in its present successor and a large number of Bombay citizens have availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting this famous ocean-hound. The German community in Bombay had turned out "en masse" to welcome the officers and men of the ship when it touched port on Thursday morning, and various functions have been arranged in the city for their entertainment. A party of jouralists was specially invited by the German Consul for inspecting the Emden and each one of them was greatly impressed by what he saw.

A snapshot of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru walking at the Marmagao Aerodrome. To his right is Dr. Raiturcar and left Mr. Mainker. Note the policeman standing by.

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(Registered Trade Mark)

Pure Shadguna Makaradhwaja reduced to particles of infinitesimal size and formed into tablets. More reliable than the usual variety because the medicinal properties are intensified owing to extreme sub-division.

A phial contains 14 tablets (7 full doses).

BENGAL CHEMICAL : : CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:— **ORIENT DRUG AGENCY**

KARACHI POLICE ACTIVE AGAINST SUTTA KHEL

KARACHI, March 4.

In view of the rise in crime in the city. the District Magistrate, Mr. E. G. Taylor, in accordance with the powers vested in him under the Bombay District Police Act has issued extermment orders against three persons.

These persons are required to leave the Karachi Municipal limits within 48 hours of the service of notices on them and are further directed not to re-enter the city within a period of two years.

It may be stated that about sixty to seventy such persons not, belonging to the city, have been externed so far. Extra Police officials are deputed to watch the movements of suspects and recommend them to the authorities for action.

Satta Khel

Besides this about fifty to sixty cases are pending in the courts in connection with the Satta Gambling in the city.

It is estimated there is daily turnover to the extent of about Rs. 3 lakhs in this connection. The modus operandi of the offenders is that they pass on slips to the Panwallas wherein they write their figures and commence their activities till late at night. The police daily effects arrests in this connection. About thirty persons have so far been convicted while the above cases are yet pending in the courts.

Bequest For Education

Charles Hayden, the banker, who died recently, has left the bulk of the estate, valued at dol. 50,000,000, for a foundation for the education of boys and youths.

It is estimated that the foundation will receive dol. 45,000,000—the entire residuary estate after bequests of dol 1,000,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, dol 2,000,000 in trust for Mr. Hayden's brother, and approximately dol. 2,000,000 to employees and friends.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 17 POINTS UP

Bullion Steadier And Wheat Active But Rubber Very Firm

Bombay, March 6.

On Saturday crossrates ruled easy.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN N.Y. COTTON.

New York cotton prices advanced further on trade and foreign buying.

BULLIAN STEADIER.

London gold and silver were steadier.

WHEAT ACTIVE.

Wheat was active on good outside cables. Rubber was very firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1937

New York, March 6.

Previous closing	.....	13.41
To-day's opening	.....	13.55
Difference	.....	plus 14
To-day's closing	.....	13.58
Difference	.....	plus 17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1937

Liverpool, March 6.

Previous closing	.....	7.44
To-day's opening	.....	7.56
Difference	.....	plus 12
To-day's closing	.....	7.65
Difference	.....	plus 21

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 238-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 6.

Cotton developed considerable activity on general speculative buying influenced by higher foreign markets and good sales of textiles under the influence of which prices soared with general sentiment very bright.

Trading in May commenced at 13.55 i.e. 14 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool and active foreign and local buying with some covering demand but the higher level attracted some hedge selling and liquidation with May finally closing at 13.58 with a rise of 17 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 6.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (13.22/13.20) 13.55/13.52
July (12.94/12.93) 13.40/13.36
October (12.50/12.49) 13.00/12.97

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American March (7.42) 7.64
American May (7.44) 7.65
Egyptian March (10.22) 10.42
Egyptian May (10.41) 10.64

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 6.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 238-8 and Rs. 237 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 238.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 6.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

JUTE

New Crop March April (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 9/16 paid and value.
Dunlop March (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
Lightning March (£20 1/2) £20 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (10 7/8 buyers) 11 1/2 value
Forward April June (11 1/4 paid and buyers) 11 3/4 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£14 sellers) £14 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta March (£14 1/8 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£15 7/16 sellers) £15 3/4 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 6.

Previous closing	.....	4.87 25/32
To-day's opening	.....	4.87 29/32
To-day's closing	.....	4.87 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 6.

Previous closing	.....	4.87 7/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.87.70
To-day's closing	.....	4.87.82

FRANC RATE

London, March 6.

Previous closing	.....	107.25
To-day's opening	.....	107.50
To-day's closing	.....	107.31
Difference	.....	plus 06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 6.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.87.70 and then fell to 4.87.57 on the lack of support subsequently improving to 4.87-82 franc opened at 107.50 and then slightly improved to 107.43 on some covering with the rate eventually further appreciating to 107.31 on renewed buying.

CROSS RATES

London, March 6.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.935) 8.101
New York on Bombay (36.90) 36.88
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/4) 0.91 3/4
London on Milan (92.77) 92.70
London on Shanghai (1-2 5/8) 1-2 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

London, March 6.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

London, March 6.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£256 buyers £256 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed.
Lead (£32 7/8 buyers £32 15/16 sellers Firm) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£73 1/2 to £75 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 6.

The following cable information was received here from London to-night.

"India and China bought and sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 6.

	Previous closing Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 13/16d.	20 7/8d
Forward	20 11/16d.	20 13/16d.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 6.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 105 1/4 and May 106 7/8. The market was again active on good continental enquiry and some local buying influenced by encouraging outside cables with fairly good business passing.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper quoted at Rs. 93-3 at 2-0 p.m.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	93	0	0
Highest	93	3	0
Lowest	92	13	0
Closing	93	3	0

WOOL SALES

London, March 6.

Small supply of Australian Merino was sold well to home trade and the continent.

Greasy lower (0-11) 1-0 1/4
Greasy higher (2-0) 1-10 1/2
Scourd lower (1-4 1/2) 1-4
Scourd higher (2-8 1/2) 2-8 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 6.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 6.

General Motors dol (67 3/8) 68
N. Copper Mining dol (65 7/8) 65 7/8
U. S. Steel Common dol (123 1/2) 126
U S Steel Preference dol (146 1/2) unquoted.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, March 6.

Closing quotations:

Wind Cotton March 23/4/6, May 22/15
Panjab March 19/11/6, May 19/13/6.
Desi America March 24/10, May 24/15/3 steady.
Wheat March 31/14/6, July 29/12/3 very strong.
Toria March 39/8, May 40/4, July 40/15/6.
Gram July 21/5/6,
Cottonseeds March 17/4/3, May 17/10/3 July 18/0/9.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.35 3/4. Prices advanced moderately on some scattered commission house buying but the general demand was restricted.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

Bombay, March 6.

May 1937 Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	13	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	13	6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	13	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	13	9

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, March 6.

11-0 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	53	2	0
Silver 1st settlement	51	1	0
Silver 2nd settlement	51	4	0
Gold ready	35	6	6
Gold 1st settlement	35	6	3
Gold 2nd settlement	35	6	0
Sovereigns	22	8	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 6.

Liverpool wheat for March closed at 105 5/8 as against the previous closing at 104 7/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 6.

Wheat May	5	10 6
Wheat September	5	9 0
Linseed May	7	14 0
Linseed September	8	2 3

LONDON GOLD

London, March 6.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-6 1/2) £7-2-7 1/2

FOREIGN EXCHANGES LESS EXCITED

Commodities Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 6.

Considerably less excitement prevailed on the London foreign exchanges today, the general tendency being to mark time pending the outcome of Monday's resumption of free gold dealings in Paris. Spot francs further weakened against sterling, closing at 107.31 compared with 107.25 yesterday, but forward discounts narrowed somewhat on closing bear commitments prior to the weekend.

Commodities were firm, especially cotton, tin and rubber on buying by consumers and speculators, the latter regarding the French defence loan as bullish for commodities.

Wall Street opened firm.

On the money market, with the return of heavy dividend payments during the week, loans were easily obtainable.

JUTES STEADY AND UNCHANGED

Cottons Firm In Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged. Cottons were firm. Coals were steady. Teas were steady. In miscellaneous, Burma Corporations were in strong demand while Indian Iron and Steels were slightly easier. Midnapore Zemindary and Indian Coppers kept fairly steady. Government Securities were steady at decline. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and a half per cent G. P. 93.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1520 small lot.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur 18/12; Bowreah 289/8; Elgin 137; E. D. Sassoon defd annas 14; Dunbar 178; do pref 209; Kesoram 6/9; New Victoria ordy 1/9; do pref 5/4.

Coals:—Amalgamated 27/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 18/10; Dhemo Main 11; Kalapahari 16/4; Lakurka 5/13; Nazira 10/10; Ondal 11/4; Raneegunge 39; Seebpore 21/4 prem; South Karanpura 9/9; Talcher 3/5; Bengal 338; Burrakur 18/8; Equitable 36/14; Khas Kajora pref 12/8; Mundulpore B. North Damuda 4/12; Pench Valley 40; Rewa 17/8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 397 small lots; Bally 206; Budge Budge 296; Cheviot 188/8; Howrah 64/4; do a pref 137; India 350; Nuddea 49; Rameswara 9/12; Bangalore 146/8; Champdany 170; Delta 398; Hukumchand 11/6; Megna 34; R. Presidency 4/10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn 15/8; Indian Copper 5/2; Consolidated 9/9; Rhodesia Copper 4/15; Bareilly Electric 16/8; Shahjahanpur Electric 10/8; Burn and Company ordy 375; British India Electric. cons. 8/6; Indian Galvanizing 24/8; Indian Iron and Steel 50/8; British India Corporation ordy 4/10; Dunlop Rubber Ordy 30/8; Indian Cables 19/8; British Burma Petrol 7/4; India Paper Pulp 178; Midnapore Zemindary 106; Digwarrah Rubber 15/8; India General Navigation 138;

Teas:—Hansqua 12/8; North Western Cachar 278/8; Tezpore 10/8

Debenture:—Three and a quarter 1956/66; Howrah Bridge 99/12.—A.P.

ELECTRICITY FOR PADRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 6.

Negotiations are progressing for providing electricity at Padra.

Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan, has been nominated by the Government as a member of the State Representative Assembly for three years.

Mr. Chhotalal Vora, Baroda City Assistant Engineer and for many years the principal of Kalabhavan Technical Institute is retiring from State service.

Sikar Jat Panchayat Secretary Wins In Appeal

(From A Correspondent)

JAIPUR, March 6.

The appeal of S. J. Prithvisingh, General Secretary of Sikar Jat Panchayat who was sentenced in connection with the well-known Kudan case to 18 months simple imprisonment by Jaipur Sessions Court was accepted by the Chief Court and he was accordingly released from the Central Jail yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, March 6

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T nominal	274 3/4
Banks selling T T nominal	272 3/4
Banks buying T T nominal	270 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T nominal	800
Banks buying T T nominal	825
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T (1/8 lower from April)	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	66 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 5th instant	4.87 7/8
Japan/London— 6th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London— 6th instant	8.86 1/2
Hongkong/London— 6th instant	1/3
Shanghai/London— 6th instant	1/2 5/8
London/Paris 5th instant	107.25
London/Belgium 5th instant	28.39
London/Switzerland 5th instant	21.38 1/4
London/Berlin 5th instant	12.14
London/Stockholm 5th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 5th instant	4.87 7/8
London/Amsterdam 5th instant	8.91
London/Italy 5th instant	92.70
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold	
4th instant	£7-2-4
5th instant	£7-2-6 1/2
Silver London Ready	
4th instant	21 1/8
5th instant	20 13/16
Silver London Forward	
4th instant	21
5th instant	20 11/16
Silver New York Ready	
4th instant	45 1/2
5th instant nominal	45 1/4
London Discounts 3 months	
4th instant	9/16 p.c.
5th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 months	
4th instant	11/16 p.c.
5th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone: Quiet.	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 6

Following a rise of 17 points in New York cotton futures market, the local market opened at Rs. 236 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 235/4 on long liquidation. At this level there was active buying and prices improved to Rs. 236/4 but ruled quiet on liquidation. The undertone of the market was good and indications are in favour of a further rise.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:

Broach A/M	235	12	0
Broach J/A	239	8	0
Oomra March	219	0	0
Oomra May	219	4	0
Oomra July	219	12	0
Bengal March	187	12	0
Bengal May	189	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 6

Yesterday London gold prices were 2 1/2d. up at £7-2-6 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 107.25. and Dollar sterling cross rate was placed at 4.87 25/32. London silver prices declined 5/16d. to 20 13/16. India and speculators sold. Later on the market was steady. Montreal silver futures were 5 points down. The local silver market was steady and prices after opening at Rs. 50/13 advanced to Rs. 51/3. Gold market was firm with active buying.

GOLD—			
Ready	35	5	0
Fagan	35	6	0
Chaitra	35	5	9
SILVER—			
Ready	53	3	0
Fagan	51	3	0
Chaitra	51	5	0

Active Buying In Cotton Mill Shares

Sharp Rise In Scindias And Burmas

MARKET FEVERISH WITH IMPRESSIVE BUYING

BOMBAY: March 6.

It appears that Steel shares have temporarily left the leadership of the market, although prices are daily improving.

Sharp rise in raw cotton induced considerable buying in Cotton Mill Shares which registered a sharp rise. There was impressive buying and buyers seem confident of higher prices.

Attention of readers was drawn in these columns that the Textile Industry all over the world, was improving and our Mills also will share their due portion.

But release of Loan Cotton by the U. S. Government checked improvement in raw cotton prices. Now the expansion of world consumption and strong statistical situation have arrested the attention of the trade and cotton prices are firming up.

Extensive Naval Programme attracted attention of Bombay-Burma and Scindia shares with scarcity of sellers.

Cement shares were also steady with a moderate turnover.

Hydro-Electric shares remained neglected and weakness in Securities is damping feeling in this Section, where buyers are scarce.

The market is highly speculative and fluctuations are too rapid. The general sentiment continues bullish and new buyers are pouring in. There is a fairly large long interest in the market which is the only factor against the market.

As mentioned before, we look for erratic and violent fluctuations and prefer quick turns and think it safe to pocket profits as they accrue with a view to re-buy on weak spots, but still believe short sales dangerous.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, Mar. 6.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 14)	297	8
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	1005	0
100	CENTURY	233	12
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	304	6
100	COLABA (nil)	158	12
100	Coorla	110	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	370	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-12-3	
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
100	GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	236	4
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,725	0
100	Indore	48	12
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	98	12
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	323	12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	647	8
250	Madras United	11	0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	925	0
250	Model	52	8
50	MYSORE (Rs. 3)	111	4
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	241	4
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	50	0
100	Phoenix (10)	310	0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62	8
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,300	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	95	0
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	271	4
100	Swan (nil)	88	12
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1350	0
1000	Western	805	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50	Central (As. 12)	34	14
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1517	8
125-500	I Conty (Rs. 7-8)	375	0
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	138	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	131	12
5	Union (As 4)	5	12

CEMENTS

100	Associated	186	0
100	BUNDI (As. 10)	44	14
100	Coimbatore	199	6
70	Gwalior (Rs. 5)	157	8
160	INDIAN (Rs. 24)	587	8
40	Katni Def (Rs 83-3-9)	2,625	0
100	KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	438	12
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	340	12
10	PUNJAB (As. 12)	33	12
100	SHAHABAD (Rs. 13-8)	562	8
70	United (Rs. 2-8)	181	8

INSURANCE.

80-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	1012	8
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	15	12
15-75	New India (Re. 1-4)	44	10
20	Mercantile	47	8
200	Oriental (125)	5,300	0
10-50	Universal Fire (As. 4)	5	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old (8)	185	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 6

Century (217/8) 227 232 231 235 233
Bombay Dyeing (970) 985 990 986 1000 992 1005 1002 1005
Kohinoor (305) 313 321 320 323
Central India (292/8) 305 310 307 304
New Great (236/4) 239 245 241
Simplex (88/2) 87
Swadeshi (260) 260 265 262
Bundi (44/6) 44/8 45 44/14
I Cement (585) 582 585 582 588 587
Punjab (33/12) 33/14 33/12
Shahabad (562/8) 562
Andhra (1680) 1687 1687 1685
Tata Hydro (183/7) 183
Tata Power (1470) 1470 1457 1472 1480
Tram Ord (150/15) 151/4 150/15
T Steel Defd (1805) 1830 1840 1820 1852 1840 1845 1847
T Steel Ord (376) 385 380 386 384 386 387
Tata Steel 2nd pref (180/4) 180/4
Bellapur (170) 173 175 173 177 178/12
B Steam (286/4) 293 300
B Burma (695) 705 715 712 735 725 730

1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (45)	1685	0
10	Ajmer (As 4)	14	0
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 3-8)	150	15
100	Bom Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10	Broach	14	12
100	Karachi (4)	267	8
100	Poona (4)	285	0
100	Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100	T. HYDRO (Rs. 5)	183	2
1,000	T. Power (Rs. 40)	1482	7

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	897	8
100	C. Province	95	0
100	Dhond Baramati	102	0
100	Gujarat	92	0
100	Mandra Bhon	102	0
100	Pachora Jamne.	97	8
100	Sara Sirajgunje	102	0
500	Tapti Valley (17-8)	777	8

MININGS

10	SHIVRAJPUR (As 8)	60	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	18	
75	T. STEL OD. (Rs. 6)	387	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ACLOCK (Rs. 5)	330	0
50	B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	178	12
200	B'bay Sale Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250	B. STEAM (Rs. 15)	300	0
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	730	0
50	Do. Contry (Rs. 5)	242	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol nil	7	4
50	B TELEPHONE (2-8)	116	8
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	15	4
2sh.	Indian Copper	5	0
10	Indian I. and S.	51	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs 4)	153	12
50	I Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	55	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	538	0
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	520	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	621	4
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	27	10
30	Premier Const. (Re 1-4)	107	0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	28	0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,65	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	305	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	85	8
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	537	8
7	p.c Katni 1st	136	4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7-1/2	p.c Punjab Cement	13	10
6½	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	105	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	169	0
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,582	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	180	4
7	p.c Vishnu	382	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	111	0
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51	4
7	p.c Sholapur	84	12
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	110	12

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward list.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 6

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/8
3 per cent 1951/54 102
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 93/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 104/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 109
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
5 per cent 1938/44 106/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 109/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 105/9

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1945/55 118/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 92/15 and improved to Rs 93/1. Cash quotation was 2 1/2 annas higher.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 6

May 79.50 plus 180
June 80.10 plus 190

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 4th March 11,643 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936 1,861,305 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,470,056 bales
Increase 391,249 bales

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 187 July 201 at cross rate 4.87 25/32
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 235; Liverpool May 7.51 Rs. 92 at exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 238/4 Liverpool July 7.47 Rs. 87 at exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 235 New York May 13.41 Rs. 70 1/2 at cross rate 4.87 25/32
Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 238/4 New York July 13 21 Rs. 63 at cross rate 4.87 25/32

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay Mar 5

Broach A/M 1937 opening 233 1/4; highest 233 1/2; lowest 231 3/4; closing 232

Broach J/A opening 235 3/4; highest 237; lowest 235 1/4; closing 235 1/4

Oomra March opening 214 1/2; highest 216; lowest 214 1/2; closing 215

Oomra May opening 214 1/2; highest 216 1/2; lowest 214 1/2; closing 215 1/4

Oomra July opening 216 1/4; highest 217 1/2; lowest 216 1/4; closing 216 3/4

Bengal March opening 184 1/2; highest 185 1/2; lowest 183 3/4; closing 183 3/4

Bengal May opening 185 1/2; highest 186 1/2; lowest 185; closing 185

Tejimandi for Broach A/M settlement (21-3-37) Rs. 5 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M (31-3-37) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (30-6-37) Rs 17

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY EXHIBITION

An Exhibition of Indian Culture and Industries was organised in the spacious ground of the Northern Park of Bhowanipore, Calcutta, in connection with the birth-centenary celebration of Sri Ramkrishna Paramhamsa. It was opened in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering by Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Mayor of Calcutta, on the 1st of February, and the same lasted throughout the month. The Exhibition was divided into four distinct sections, viz: Arts, Culture, Industry and Health. The Hon. Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter opened the Art House; Dr. Satya Charan Law, the Sheriff of Calcutta, the Culture House and Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Nashipore, the Health Section. The Ladies' Section was opened by the Maharani of Santosh.

Left to right:—(1) A view of the stalls in the Exhibition; (2) 60 ft. high stage for Puppet-Show; (3) Ladies' Section of the Exhibition, showing women's contribution to Indian culture and their handicrafts.

POLICE RAID ON ORPHANAGES

Lahore Drive Against Menace Of Kidnappers

LAHORE, March 6.

As a drive against the growing menace of kidnappers, eleven orphanages in Lahore were raided to-day by the C. I. D. Police, with a view to get clues of kidnapped children.

The Police are stated to have received information that minor boys and girls were being kidnapped from various parts of the Province and kept in orphanages for sometime before being disposed of. Police officials have been posted in all these orphanages and they are examining books and registers of these orphanages.

Sensational disclosures are expected.—United Press

TITAGHUR TERRORIST CONSPIRACY CASE

Special Tribunal Reserves Orders

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Orders were reserved by the Special Tribunal now sitting at Alipore in what is known as the Titaghur Terrorist Conspiracy Case, in which 29 Bengalee youths including one girl named Miss Parul Mukherjee were charged with conspiracy to wage war against the King Emperor.

The trial began on the 16th of November, 1935 and end to-day. 204 witnesses were examined for the Crown and about 1,500 documents exhibited.—United Press

PANCH MAHALS FOR OFFICES

District Congress Committee Resolution

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 6.

The Panchmahals District Congress Committee has passed a resolution in favour of office acceptance by eight votes against five according to information received here.

An amendment moved by the Socialist Kamalashankar Pandya urging that the Congress should remain in Opposition was ruled out of order by the President.

DOHAD'S "NO"

It is learnt that the Dohad Zaloo Taluka Congress Committee has passed a resolution against acceptance of office.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST M.L. A WITHDRAWN

Echo Of Budget Leakage Arrests Sensation

NEW DELHI, March 5.

At the request of the Public Prosecutor, Sardar Bahadur Narendra Singh, the City Magistrate, Delhi, has allowed withdrawal of the case against Rai Bahadur Bhagchand Soni, Member of the Assembly and Master Govind Das, another accused and has discharged them.

The Magistrate adjourned the case against five other accused till the 11th March next.

Mr. B. R. Puri, ex-M.L.A., appeared on behalf of Mr. Bhagchand Soni.—United Press

"BATTLING" FOR CONGRESS VENUE

Gujarat Congress Cabinet Fails To Reach Decision

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 6.

The Working Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, meeting under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, after two hours of deliberations this afternoon, failed to reach a decision as to the venue of the next Congress Session.

It is understood that almost all the districts of Gujarat are pressing their claims in this connection.

It is expected that a final decision will be reached at to-morrow's meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, failing which a committee will be appointed to fix a venue.—A. P.

KISANS TO MARCH TO CONVENTION PANDAL

To Submit Demands Before Jawaharlal

NEW DELHI, March 6.

Kisans belonging to villages round about Delhi have decided to march in jathas to the Convention pandal on the evening of March 18, to acquaint Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with their condition, and to present their demands before him.—A. P.

New Delhi.—The 38th session of the All-India Gaur-Brahman Mahasabha will be held on 28th, 29th and 30th March, 1937 at Muzaffarnagar under the presidentship of Raja Dhyansingh of Sheikhpura.

SHOULD CONGRESSMEN ACCEPT OFFICE?

Our Prize Competition

The General Elections to the various Provincial Legislative Councils and Assemblies are now over and in the third week of this month the All-India Congress Committee will decide whether the Congressmen who have succeeded in entering these Provincial Legislatures—particularly, those who are in a solid majority in any of them—should, as a matter of, either principle or tactics, accept the Office of Ministers or refuse to do the same, in pursuit of the Congress goal of wrecking the unwanted Constitution.

The fact is well known that, in the rank and file of the Congress, there is a clear-cut division of opinion on this vital question. With a view to enabling our readers to ventilate their views for and against Acceptance of Office by Congressmen, we have decided to offer two prizes of Rs. 25 each for the two best letters, giving the most cogent and convincing reasons (1) For and (2) Against acceptance of office by Congressmen, which our readers might send us.

The letters should be sent so as to reach the office of the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" not later than 6 p.m. on Thursday, 11th March, 1937. The letters should not exceed 250 words in length and should be written or typed on one side of the paper only.

The award of the prizes will be announced in our issue of Sunday, the 21st March, 1937. The Editor's decision in this matter will be final and must be accepted as such by the competitors.

N. B.:—Readers should note that the final day for receipt of entries in this Competition has been extended from 4th March to 11th March to enable a larger number of people to participate in the competition.

20 ARRESTS AT KARACHI

75 Maunds Of Contraband Salt Seized

KARACHI, March 6.

Twenty persons have been arrested and 75 maunds of contraband salt seized by customs officials at Jathi village, a suburb of Karachi.

It is stated that the officials had suspected that the villagers were regularly smuggling into the city, quantities of a salt naturally deposited in the neighbourhood of the village.

A party of customs officials raided the village at dead of night, seized the salt loaded on a 100 donkeys, and handed over the arrested men to the excise police.—A. P.

One R. A. F. flying boat landed here at 2 p. m., making two now waiting in Kemari harbour.

They are expected to continue their flight when the last one arrives from Allahabad.—A.P.

MUSLIM MEMBERS OF C. P. ASSEMBLY

All-India League Board For Application

NAGPUR, March 6.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the C. P. and Berar Muslim Parliamentary Board last night, Syed Abdur Rauffshah presiding, resolved that whereas seven out of fourteen seats allotted to Muslims in the C. P. Legislative Assembly had been secured by nominees of the Board and five by the rival party led by Mr. M. Y. Shariff, while two others have been elected on Independent ticket, but are inclined to support the Muslim Board, an application be made to the All-India Central Muslim League Parliamentary Board for recognition and affiliation as this is the strongest party among Muslims in the Provincial Assembly.

Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi, President of the present C. P. Council was among those who attended the meeting.—A. P.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. **100!**

Each copy issued during the month of March will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at		Rs. 100
2 copies at		„ 50 each
4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. **500**

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

Dadabhai Naoroji G. O. M. Of India

(Continued from page 12)

Jawaharlal Nehru. His Lahore Presidentship was a magnificent event. It was a triumphal progress en-route from Bombay. The Punjab was in ecstasies. Young men, not horses, wheeled the Presidential carriage through the streets. That reception had not been surpassed since the days of Ranjit Singh.

To Allan Hume, Lord Loreburn had given the invaluable counsel: "You must have co-adjutors in Parliament." It was there that the battles of Indian grievances were fought. British friends of India there had, indeed, been in Parliament. John Bright came first. Fawcett followed, then Charles Bradlaugh and W. S. Caine. Gladstone himself was not indifferent to 'the rising aspirations of this great people.' But the native view of questions had to be learnt from the natives themselves.

In And Out Of Commons

The British political stage was not auspiciously set for Indian aspirants. Gladstone had estranged himself by the 'great surrender.' The people seethed over the Irish question. An Anti-Separationist flood swept the polls. Two Indians entered the lists—Dadabhai Naoroji at Holborn and Lal Mohan Ghose at Deptford. There was much sympathy for their 'plucky contest.' The Lady with the Lamp sent good cheer from her infirmary. But the tide was irresistible. The British 'Zeitgeist' brushed the Indians aside.

In 1892 Lord Salisbury—'he never loses an opportunity of doing an unhandsome thing' Lord Palmerston said of him—had spoken of the 'black man.'It was a maladroit reference. Mr. Gladstone retorted that the black man's skin was scarcely darker than his lordship's own. India burned with resentment. Political capital was made. Dadabhai was returned for Central Finsbury.

Three years later, Lord Rosebury's Government, beaten in Parliament faced the people. The people made a 'volte face.' A Unionist vote was registered. Dadabhai was unseated. It was the end of his Parliamentary career. Perhaps he had not the Parliamentary manner. Perhaps his orations failed to impress. Perhaps the times were out of joint.

The proximate result of his parliamentary labours was the enquiry into Indian Expenditure. It was a significant event. Indian Economics had been of British manufacture. The rulers had drawn the picture. The other side lay undiscovered and there was no escape. Dadabhai discovered it. Economics was his forte. He challenged the British version of Indian affairs. His statement of Indian poverty revolutionised the entire concept of the National Dividend. He laid the economic foundations of Indian nationalism.

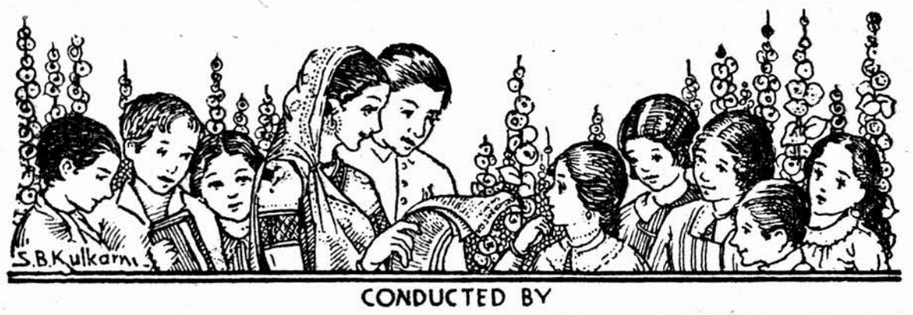
The main planks of his economic crusade were the Drain and the Public Services. India was 'bled.' The rulers were destroying the golden hen. The 'unjust and illegal tribute' had caused material and intellectual impoverishment. The "natives" were becoming mere 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' The evils flowed naturally from the system of a remote foreign dominion. To govern the people of India, Sir William Hunter said 'we must govern them by means of themselves.' That was it. Govern the Indians by means of themselves. More Indians in the Public Services. So Dadabhai led up the Civil Service agitation with such heroic fortitude. It was a long-drawn expostulation. This matter of the Public Services was to him the question of poverty or prosperity, the question of life and death to India, the question of questions. But the masses were not in the scheme. More appointments on the higher rungs do not ensure a filtration of the national weal. For, the fault was in the system. It scarcely mattered who worked it, Indians or Englishmen

Insurgent Nationalism

In 1906 the Congress barque was drifting into a maelstrom. A torrential extremism was sweeping over the land. 'The most superior person' had masterfully blundered, and out of the Partition of Bengal was born an insurgent

(Continued on page 40)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Do you know who are my greatest friends? You only—Just you, who are reading this Corner at this moment, who have been regularly reading it hitherto, and who will regularly be reading it henceforth.

When weary and tired of the whole day's work, I return home at night, I begin to look for the post—your dear letters awaiting me on my table. They prove a great charm, and afford me sufficient rest and enough reward for all my efforts and exertions.

Why don't you then write to me oftener to make me a little more happy, please? Your letters are indeed so loving, telling me of your daily experiences—You know, I shall be glad also to publish them in these pages. And of course, all letters will be replied to regularly.

To get in closer touch with each other, it is necessary that you go in for "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper," too, if convenient. Its price is only two annas per copy, and it can be had by sending stamps worth that amount, from the Manager, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Some of the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers of Bombay.

BETTER TO STRIVE

Better to strive and climb,
And never reach the goal,
Than to drift along with time—
An aimless worthless soul.
Aye, better to climb and fall,
Or soon though the yield be small
Than to throw away day after day.
And never strive at all!

FEMALE EDUCATION

Sent by Bro. Rajgond L. R., Bhusawal

A country needs nothing so much as good mothers to bring up its new generation.

Some people are of the opinion that there is no necessity for female education. Such people are under the impression that educated women will no longer be under the powers of men and will try to behave as freely as they can.

On the other hand some say that the real prosperity of the Nation lies in graduated women. In support of this it is said that in the ancient period of India, in that age of splendid achievements and lofty sprituality women were the equals of men; trained and cultured and educated to the highest point. There have been lots of women who have defeated men even in points of religion or literature. This clearly proves that the laudable ability and mental powers of women were equal to those of men. And also that education was given to women from the ancient times.

As regards India, she is far behind in the progress of female education and so, many obstacles are thrown in the way of her prosperity.

If learning and ignorance clash in a man, he will not utter anything wise,, however sweet be his manner of speaking. Similarly is it possible for society to improve and reform so long as we don't pay attention to the unsatisfactory condition of women.

Now the question arises: what sort of education should be given to Indian women? The Western education, according to my opinion, leads educated Indian women on the wrong path. Women should be supplied with good, moral and religious literature. This brings in them a great awakening.

Through their influence, then, let the children also learn better and beautiful things. The lullaby which is sung by an English mother is not like that of an Indian mother, who sings, "My sweet child go to sleep," but is as follows:—

"Rule Britannia! Rule the Waves,
Britons never shall be slaves."

How patriotic is this song! when such patriotic lullabies are sung to the children from their very babyhood? Is it not a wonder, that the children when grown would try to defend their nation at the cost of their lives?

CASTE AND HIGHER KNOWLEDGE

(Sent by Bro. Vamanrao H. Mody.)

The following are two stories from Shri Ramkrishna's Teachings.

Those who utter the name of God are holy. Krishna Kishore was a holy man of Ariadaha. Once he had been to Brindaban on pilgrimage.

One day in the course of his walk, he felt thirsty and seeing a person standing near a well, he asked him to draw a little water for him. The man said that he was of a very low caste and so not a fit person to draw water for a Brahmin.

Krishna Kishore said, "wilt thou pronounce the name of God and thus make thyself pure?" The man did so and drew up some water for him; and he, an orthodox Brahmin, drank of the water!

How great was the power of his faith!

Once Krishna Kishore asked me, "why hast thou cast off the sacred thread?" When this change came over me, everything was blown away, as if by the great cyclone of Ashwin. The old landmarks were swept away. There was no outward consciousness: Who cared either for the holy thread, or even for the piece of cloth that I used to wear?

Lost in intense God-consciousness, I did not know that I was nude during the greater part of the day. When therefore Krishna Kishore took me to task for having parted with the sacred thread. I only observed, "Thou wilt see it all if thou are once seized with madness for the Lord."

NEW DRESS FOR DOLLY

(Sent by Sis. Roshan Contractor).

Here is a simple way to make a pattern for a doll's dress. Get a double sheet of newspaper and lay your dolly upon it.

Then draw round her outline, but not quite close, the shape of the dress you wish to make.

When you have done this, remove your doll and cut the shape out. Pin it up and fit on to dolly.

If it is too large or too small, you must cut out another pattern from the first, correcting the faults as you do so.

RIDDLES

(Sent by David Abraham).

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a pillow?

One is hard up and the other is soft down.

Q. What part of a bus is like you when you are sleepy?

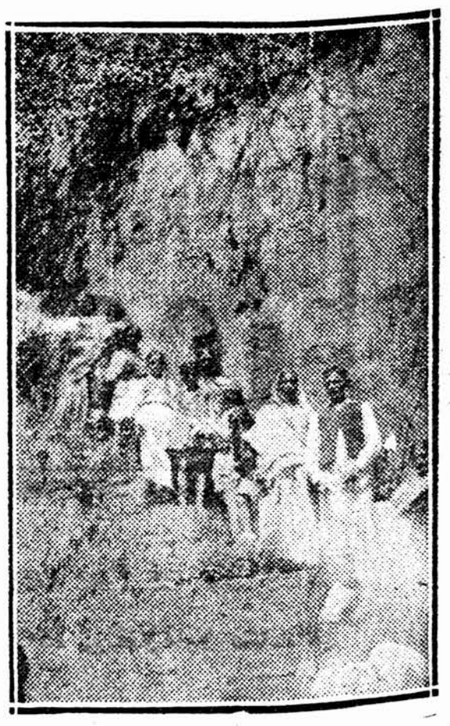
A. The wheel, because it is tyred (tired).

Q. Which side of an apple is the left side?

A. The side which is not eaten.

Q Why is a horse like the letter O?

A. Because G makes it "go!"



A party inside the Fort, seeing its ruins.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

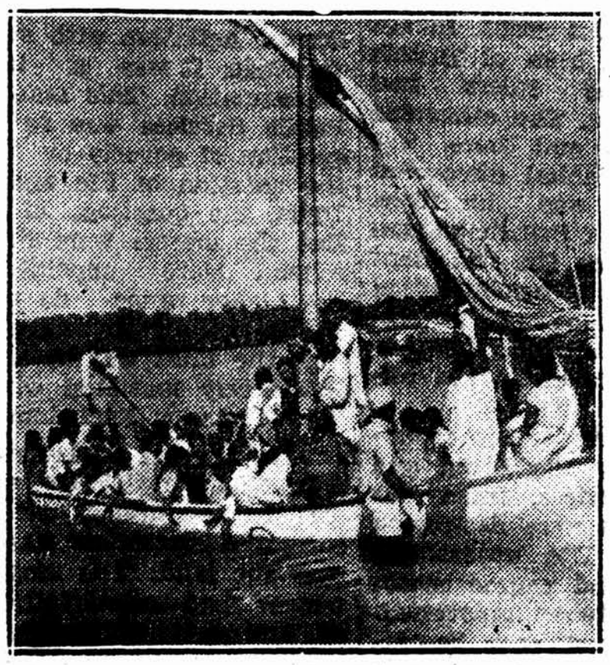
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

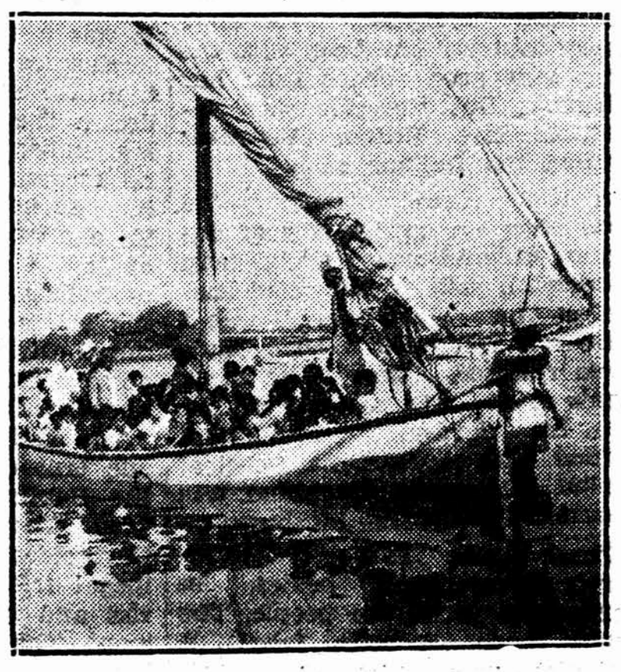
Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

ALL-BOMBAY CHILDREN'S EXCURSION TO FORT MUDH.





The Balkan-ji-Bari Children going from Versova to Fort Mudh inBoats, during their last excursion which was, indeed, a grand success.

CAPT. GLADSTONE SOLOMON

(Continued from page 21)

in the Council of State and by Lord Lloyd in the Wembley Conference in London and elsewhere. But owing to want of support from other Indian provinces the scheme unfortunately fell through. His able and very useful regime at the School of Art undoubtedly induced the Government to liberate the School of Art from the jurisdiction of the Director of Public Instruction, and made it responsible to the Government directly, by appointing him as its first Director. In this connection, I append a very interesting extract from an instructive speech made by Mr. John de la Valette at Burlington House in Nov. 1934. He said.

"There is one thing I ought to tell you about Captain Gladstone Solomon before I sit down, and that is, in my opinion, he has done the most astounding thing any Englishman has ever done.

"He has persuaded British Government that Art is a respectable thing in its own right, (applause) I do not want you to think lightly of that because it is a remarkable achievement. As a rule in this Country we look upon beauty and art as dangerous things with which people should be allowed to play only under proper guidance. We therefore, invariably put the management of our artistic affairs in the hands of the Educational Authorities.

"Capt. Solomon, as I say, has actually achieved the feat of getting the Government of Bombay to see that it was worth while to delegate the whole of the art side of activities in their presidency to a separate Government department."

It will be remembered that in 1933 he fought a great battle against the proposal of the Thomas Retrenchment Committee to abolish the School of Art. Thanks largely to Indian support he was successful, and has subsequently congratulated by Sir Frederick Sykes on his victory at the annual prize-giving ceremony.

During his principalship the students of the school have increased from about 350 to well over 600, coming as they do, from all over India. He has succeeded after many years in establishing standards of merit which are not a whit inferior to the best European Art Schools and holds a very high opinion of the work of Indian students when compared with those of their compeers of other countries.

He has had the whole-hearted support of successive Governors beginning with Lord Willingdon, for whom, while still in the Army, he designed the Poona Pageant of 1918.

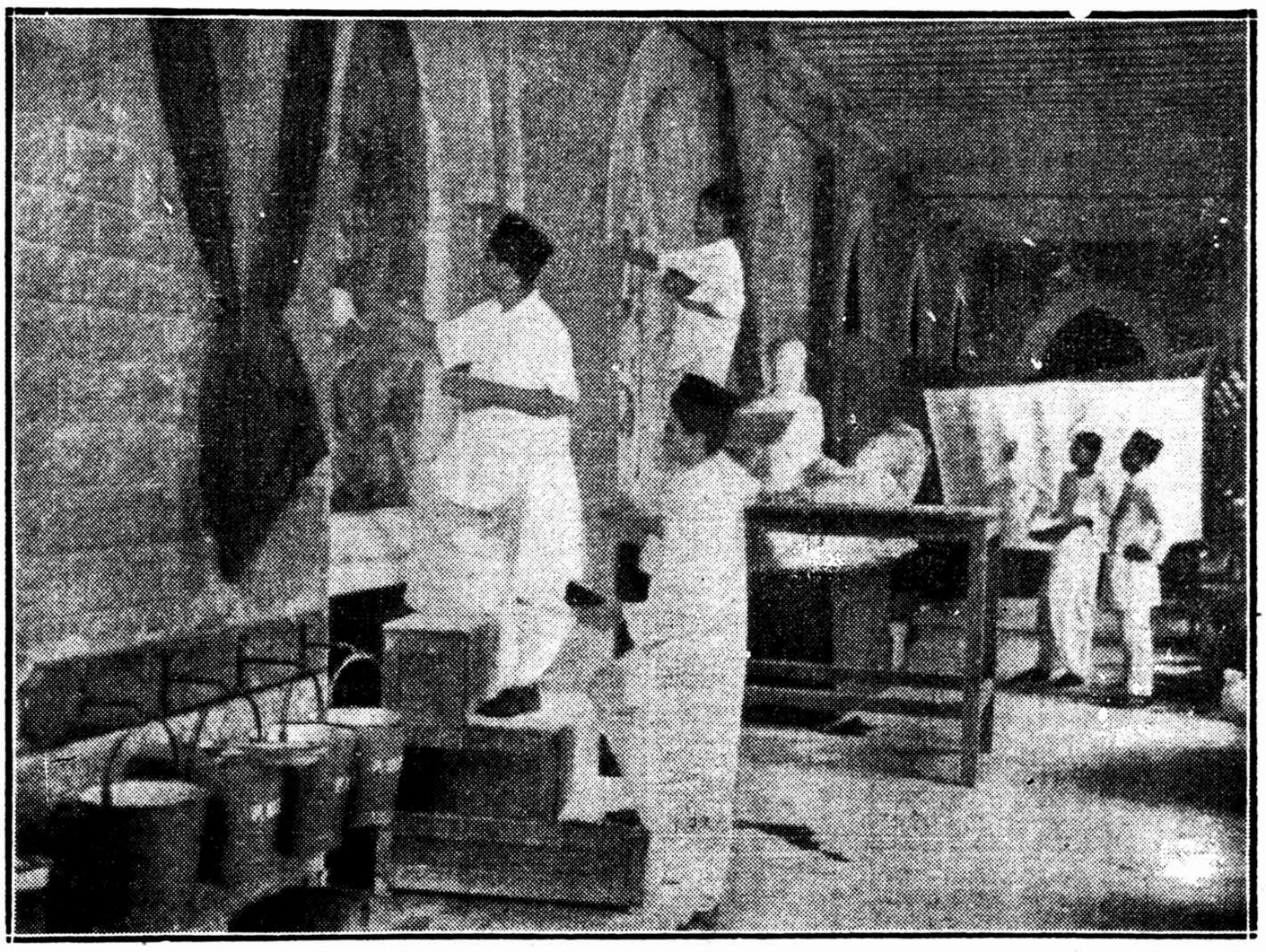
He has published a lot of books on art and also contributed articles from time to time to magazines and newspapers all over India and Europe.

As Curator of the Prince of Wales Museum Arts section he has also done a great deal, having designed the whole lay-out of the present Art Section, catalogued it, etc.

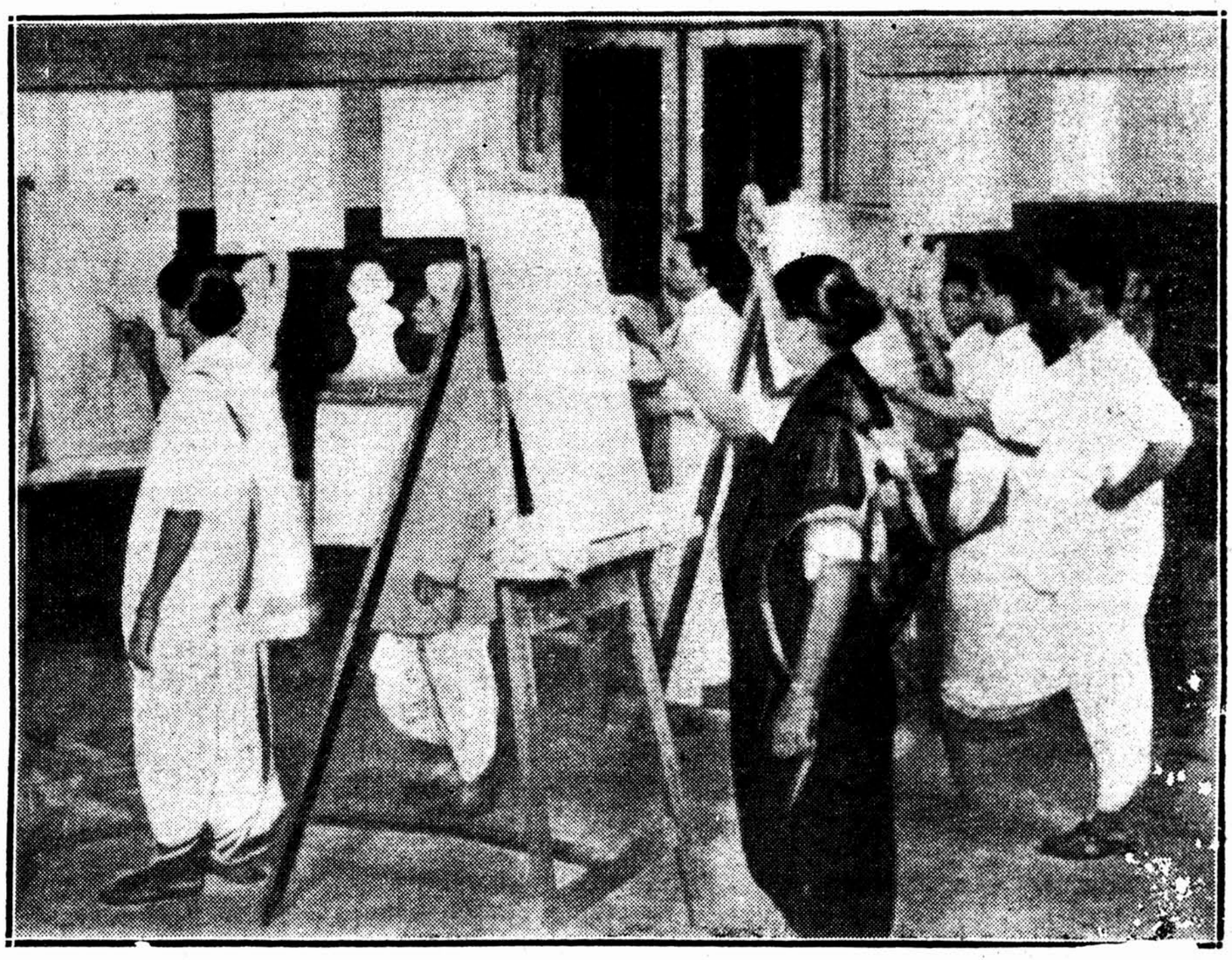
WIDE APPRECIATION.

Captain Solomon belongs to a very distinguished family and was named after that famous Premier of England, William Ewart Gladstone by his father the late Saul Solomon, the well-known South African statesman. His near relations include the late Chief Justice of South Africa Sir William Solomon, Sir Richard Solomon, the first High Commissioner of the Union, and his brother Justice Solomon of the High Court, Johannesburg among many others.

Thanks largely and mostly to Captain Gladstone Solomon the Bombay School of Art has managed to raise itself above the stultified growths of similar institutions; it has achieved the remarkable feat of hitting the bull's eye of public admiration the world over by its students' work.



The class of Mural Painting with which Capt. Gladstone Solomon initiated the recreation of the truly classic traditions of Indian painting.



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DADABHAI NAOROJI G. O. M. OF INDIA

(Continued from Page 37)

nationalism. Bepin Chandra Pal and Aurubindo Ghosh held aloft the banner of a cultural renaissance. For the first time in New India a mass leader arose in Bal-Gangadhar Tilak who preached a new philosophy. Disaffection gathered storm. The cult of Revolution was spreading like prairie fire. There had been nothing like it since the Mutiny. The Japanese victory over Russia in 1905 was a crisis in race-history and betokened the triumph of Asia. A reflex confidence animated India. During those momentous happenings the Congress limped behind. Its 'mendicancy' was harshly denounced. The patriarchs carried little conviction. The Congress had arrived at the parting of the ways.

A stormy cloud hung over the Calcutta session. A happy inspiration of Sir Pherozeshan installed the Grand Old Man in the Presidential chair. The Apostle dropped manna. His sweet persuasiveness was like oil poured over a heaving sea. Even so the storm gathered and the hot current of the radical Congress flowed impetuously eddying, till at the Surat imbroglio, it shattered ship and all

Voluntary Exile

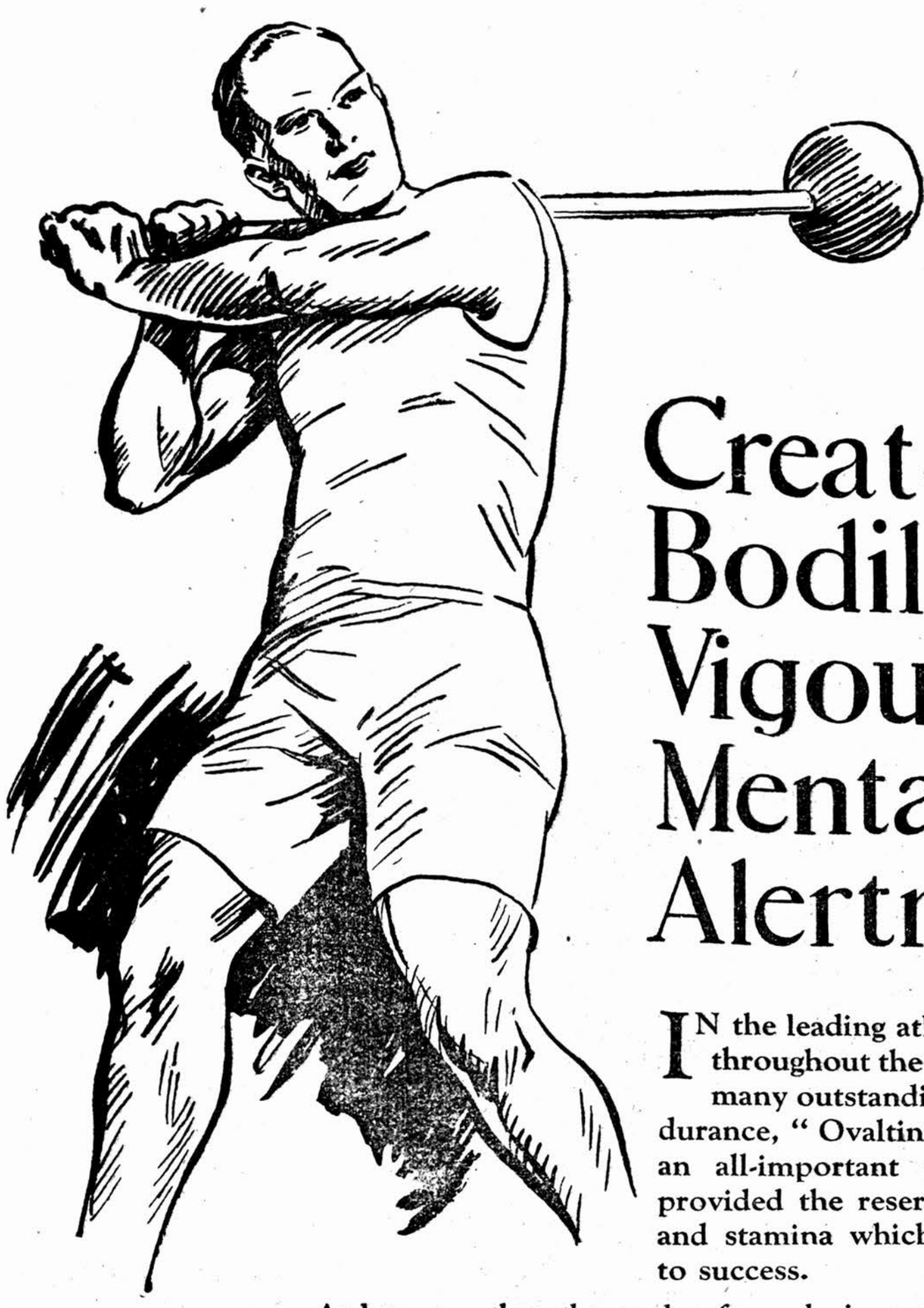
Under spreading palms by the sea at Varsova, far from the madding crowd, Dadabhai went into voluntary exile. But the crowd made pilgrimages to the shrine of the political saint. From that sanctuary he stood out as a light-house ashore a turbulent sea. For, 'old age hath yet his honour and his toil.' The currents of politics were flowing in other channels. The Congress as he had known it was fast fading out. It had evolved, evolving its objective, acting and reacting upon historical circumstances. The Time-Spirit was working in the Indian people a new consciousness and a forward people looked not at the twilight streaks of a modest sunset.

In the evening of his life Dadabhai stood as a withered trunk on a blasted heath His co adjutors had dropped like autumnal leaves. Allan Octavian Hume was dead. Gokhale and Pherozeshah, nurtured in his shade, had crossed the bourne of the living. In the Indian firmament the elder stars were going out. The dusky moon hung alone on the brink of darkness

The eclipse came at last. At the Palitana House in Bombay Dadabhai lay expiring. The taper was burning itself out. An anxious family of daughters and grandchildren watched the flickering soul. Death came slowly and death itself was as still life. On the 30th June 1917 the curtain was drawn across a noble life.

For the first time Dadabhai proclaimed the gospel of Indian nationality. 'I am above all an Indian' he said. 'Our country is India: our nationality is Indian.'

Dadabhai stood on the threshold of 'an untravelled world.' But the dawn was through creeks and inlets making. On the dimmed horizon he saw silver lines. He dreamed of 'Self-Government, or Swaraj, like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.' His was the first vision, the first call. It rings through Time. As we gaze back at the receding forms of our nation-builders, from among the noble assembly a hoary figure stands out, like God's good messenger, whose fervent prayer reaches across the ages: 'India may once more occupy her proud position of yore among the greatest and most civilised nations of the world.' And that prayer shall not have been made in vain.



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You will find in " Ovaltine " the best means for maintaining vigorous health, *but remember that " Ovaltine " is widely imitated. Such imitations contain cheap ingredients such as household sugar to give them bulk and to lower their price, whereas " Ovaltine " is 100 per cent. pure concentrated nourishment. It contains no household sugar—no starch—no chocolate. Always insist upon* genuine *" Ovaltine " and avoid substitutes. Remember, there is only One " Ovaltine "—there is nothing " just as good."*

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Practical tests constantly made over a long period of years conclusively prove that the flavour of "Ovaltine" suits every individual taste. It must be strongly emphasised that, unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any household sugar to increase bulk and lower manufacturing costs. Sweetness is a matter of taste and sugar, which is cheap, can be added to "Ovaltine" in the home if desired. No one wants to pay a fancy price for sugar as an ingredient of a food beverage.

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Remember that " Ovaltine " is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. " Ovaltine " gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.

OE/187

OUR SHORT STORY

Without The Temple

By P. N. MOHILE.

It was while doing some relief-work in the villages of the Ahmedabad District, during a plague epidemic that I and our party came across Savita—the Scavenger's daughter.

The hot sun of the mid-noon was pouring forth its heat—the fields around the little village of Cochrab were parched and dry—and we and our party were retiring for a mid-noon rest at the Dharmashala where, as is customary, we had made our temporary residence. There was a well-known temple of Shree Thakorji near-by—a temple whose Pujari was famed for his 'piety' and religiousness. That temple was the devotee's favourite place of worship for miles round. And many persons rich and poor came and laid their offerings daily at Shree Thakorji's feet. And the Pujari had an enviable reputation for the strictness of his religious observances. The people of the village were typical Hindu population of the conservative type.

Just as we reached the outskirts of the temple where the boundary of the Dharmashala began—we came across a curious scene. A young girl—not more than eight years of age was standing furitively at the gates of the temple. To judge from the state of her clothes—they had the appearance of a person who had just risen from a fall. She was weeping and through her sobs we heard the words:

"Mane Thakorji pase java do ne" (Let me go near Thakorji).

I approached her and asked her why she was weeping. She told me she was desirous of going into the temple for Thakorji's Darshan—when the Pujari who was a true Hindu Pujari, had kicked her out because she was a Scavenger's daughter!

"Come, you will go to-morrow", I tried to console her, but that child had determined upon one thing and she would do nothing until she was allowed to see her "Thakorji".

Her pulse felt hot—her whole appearance was feverish.

We tried to get particulars about her. She was the local Scavenger's daughter. The village had been emptied as soon as plague rats began to die. But the Scavenger had nowhere to go to. He caught the plague—and died. It seemed that the infection had spread to the mother and she too had died and lay still unburnt in the jungle where the Scavenger's family had been allowed to make their abode.

"And my mother told me to go to Thakorji when she stopped speaking—I have come and they won't allow me to see Him. Why?"

What could I answer?

We tried to reason with the Pujari. No, he would, under no circumstances defile his God. We tried to persuade the child to come with us. She would not under any circumstances come before she had seen "Thakorji" according to the last words of her mother.

"I won't take anything away—I won't touch anything—why do they not allow me to go in when they allow everyone else", asked the child plaintively.

Two hours passed. One of us went and brought some food and water for the child. Two of us went to the place indicated by the child to dispose of the remains of her mother. I was all along trying to persuade the child to take some food and medicine. But from time to time she only repeated her plaintive cry:

"Ma ye mane Thakorji pase java kahyun chhe—mane Thakorji pase lai jav." (My mother has asked me to go to Thakorji—take me to Him).

At three-thirty, Savita became unconscious—and developed the well-known symptoms of virulent plague. At four she was highly delirious—she was seeing visions.

"See, mother, you told me to go to Thakorji when you stopped speaking—I went and they kicked me telling me that I must not come into the temple—and you told me that Thakorji is the God of us all—and He would protect me when you were gone—see mother they kicked me and I fell—was our Thakorji not in the temple then—He did nothing to the Pujari who kicked me—when will He come back to the temple and ask the Pujari to let me come in . . . . ."

Four or five hours passed—just before the final stage the little girl suddenly sat up in the rough hay bed we had made for her—her face was alight with an unearthly sort of joy—she childishly clapped her hands—

"You have brought my Thakorji to me mother—oh, take me with you don't leave me. . . ."

She fell back with an expression of unutterable peace upon her childish face. In Death she had seen her Thakorji—the sight of whom our temple refused to her in life!

And I have still to answer her delirious question—"When will He come back to the temple?"

KESARI'S
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CURES: Painful, irregular, excessive and scanty menstruation; Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Cough, Asthma, Head-ache, Back-ache, etc.

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KESARI KUTEERAM
EGMORE, MADRAS.

Raj Rani Sarwal, daughter of Dr. G. D. Madhok of Gujranwalla, and daughter-in-law of Rai Bahadur Nihal Chand Sarwal, Accountant-General, Secretary, State Bank and President, Municipal Corporation, Bikaner, has just passed the Bar-at-Law examination in England.

One of the stamps to be issued in New Zealand in commemoration of the Coronation.

GARBO'S UNKNOWN SUITORS

Rumours that Greta Garbo is contemplating marriage are once more published in the Swedish newspapers, though there is a difference of opinion regarding the favoured suitor.

"Aftonbladet" declares that he is a Swedish painter "well-known both at home and abroad," but does not mention his name.

Another Stockholm, newspaper, "Allehanda," publishes a message from Hollywood suggesting that the Swdish film star has decided to marry an American, and that she is planning to settle permanently in California.

The message adds that the couple are already building a villa, and that the husband-to-be is supervising the furnishing.

In Stockholm people well acquainted with Greta Garbo deny these reports.

GIRL'S SURPRISE FOR SIT-DOWN SUITOR

Miss Florence Hulbut, of Excelsior Springs (Missouri), is applying for a court injunction to deal with Mr. Harold Hulen, a determined suitor, who believes that the "sit-down" strike method will help him to press his suit.

Chained to a radiator in the hall of the block of flats where Florence lives, Harold has retaliated by threatening to serenade her all night.

For two years he has been vainly proposing marriage to Florence. Unless she consents, he declares, he will stay on the chain for a week.

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EADE'S PILLS

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A Week With Madras Artistes

(Continued from page 7)

ciples are a legion in themselves and, on leave taking, he enquired of me regarding Krishna Baghavathar of Bombay, one of his disciples, whom he termed as a "laya" specialist.

New Era Among Artistes

There is a welcome change in Madras music atmosphere. The old time jealousies and professional rivalries among artistes have vanished and there is a touch of kinship among musicians. In the last decade, the dictum ruled that just like two Sankaracharyas, two prominent artistes should not see each other. This led to unwelcome developments and unfortunate clashes in the ranks of rival star artistes. Time has healed old sores, and Musiri has inaugurated a new era of amity among the artistes. Being a "gentleman artiste," he has broken down old barriers and his villa at Mylapore has become the common meeting place for the artistes. In fact, during a week's stay in Madras, I saw in his house a series of miniature Round Table Conferences, in which men like Semmangudi, Mudikondan Venkatarama Iyer, Ariyakkudi Ramanujam, Palghat Mani and Papa Venkataraman took part. Violinist Rajamanickam was there to have confidential advice about his "recording" programme. This spirit of "entente cordiale" among artistes is a wholesome contrast to the unfortunate bickerings and partisanship that marred the celebrations of Thyagaraja Utsav at Tiruvadi, where all South Indian artistes are annually paying homage to the memory of their patron saint.

"Entente Cordiale"

Musiri was present in concerts of Maharajapuram Viswanathan and Ariyakkudi Ramanujam and Semmangudi also joined him in the latter performance. This new spirit of cordiality is a remarkable change which every lover of music should welcome. In the city of Madras, Musiri holds a unique place in music circles. If imitation is the best form of tribute, then there is no amateur of note who does not indulge in a "quota" of "Musirics". Critics, there are who complain against his "nasalisms" and alleged artificialities. But his songs are as popular as "Ammami Appalams" and there is no getting away from them. If one can judge by gramophone records, the Madrasi goes to sleep to the tune of his songs.

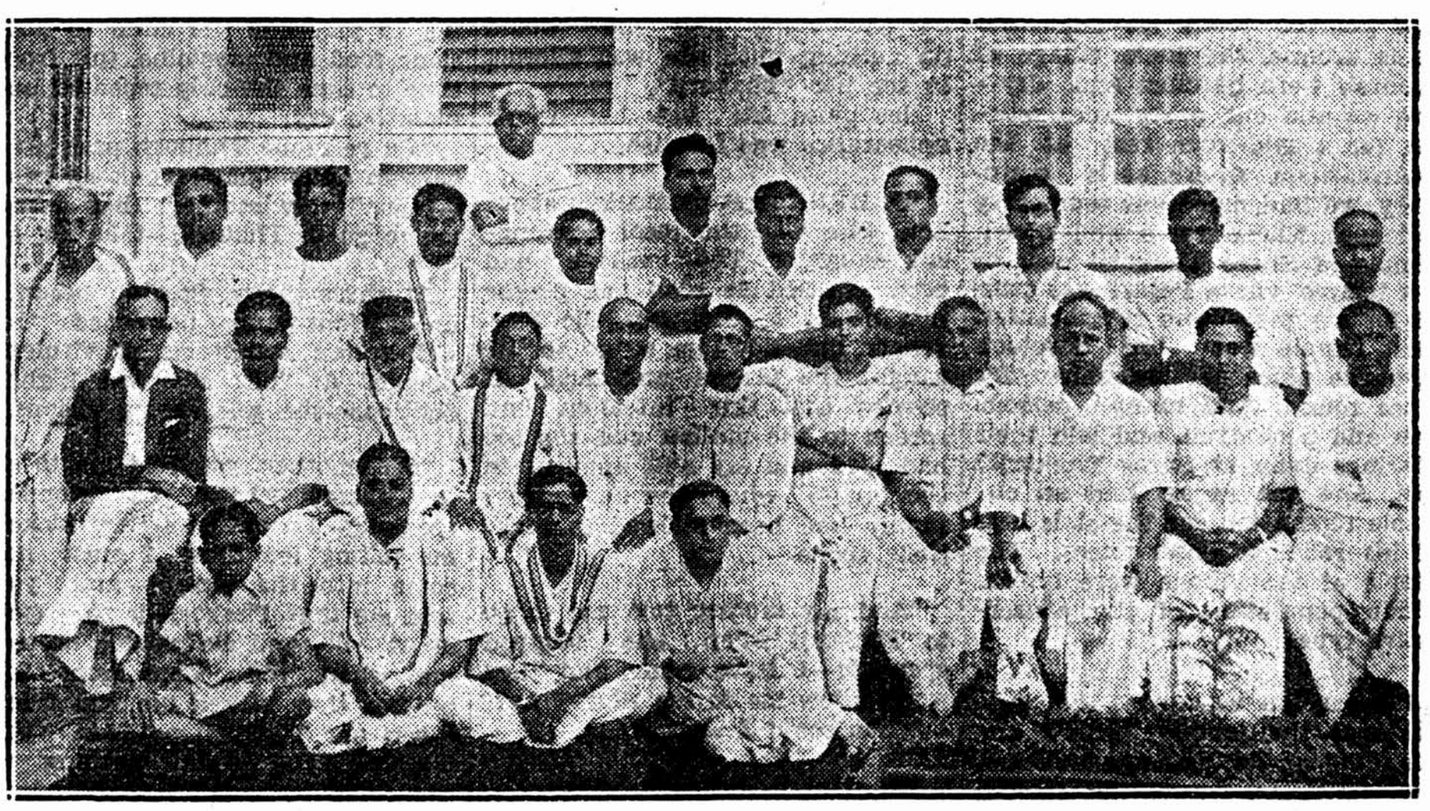
Semmangudi In Top Form

I next attended a concert given by Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer to the accompaniment of Rajamanikkam and Palghat Mani at the Triplicane Sabha. Concerts are better patronised in Madras than in Bombay, and no week-end in the city passes without concerts by some prominent artistes. My difficulty in Madras was to pick and choose, since every Sangit sabha in Madras managed to book artistes of note. In the street leading to the hall, there was a splendid array of motor cars of different makes which looked like a miniature Olympia motor exhibition. The elite of the city turned up in full force and nearly half the audience consisted of women, including some minor music celebrities. There was a sprinkling of local politicians, for all Madras politicians right from Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri to Mr. Satyamurthi are musically accomplished. I remember an occasion in the Twenties, when Mr. Satyamurthi, after thundering his Philippics against the Rowlatt Act under the presidentship of the late Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, quietly stole to the green room of the Suguna Vilasa Sabha to make up for the role of the hero he was playing that night.

Semmangudi is in top form to-day, and has much changed since he was a subaltern under Maharajapuram Viswanathan. Having received regimental training in classical school, he gracefully transmutes it with Northern touches. He seems to have specialised the styles of Pyari Saheb, Saigal, Bal Gandharva and Abdul Karim Khan and freely draws from them. The orthodox school which insists on "Karnataka Shuddi" might have threatened disciplinary action in the case of a minor artiste, but he is able to "samjao" them by his "Pallavis" and inimitable way of rendering "swaras" in the Shastraic style. His music is the rage of the day, since even adamant Madras is gradually succumbing to the wiles and charms of Hindustani music.

There was a full programme for the day, and because of the big set, the concert was extended even beyond time-limit. The audience was particularly impressed with his rendering of "Kalyani" and "Shanmuga Priya", where he freely incorporated the "tans" and "Ravajatis" of the Northern school. The music fans were captivated by this Northern twists and turns, and in the latter portion of the performance, it was a neck-to-neck race between Semmangudi and Rajamanikkam for the honours of the day. Rajamanikkam was undaunted and used all the Violinist tricks of bowing and fingering to master the situation. In between, Palghat Mani regaled the audience with his best "gaths" and beautiful display of finished strokes. The performance was voted a unique success, even by the orthodox critics.

Semmangudi is hailed as a prophet by the neo-music school. Though born and bred in classic school, there is a striking departure in his style of rendering ragas, which is an index of the new turn in South Indian music.



South Indian artistes who celebrated Thyagaraja Festival at Matun.

Photo By Mani.

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Would you like to know without any cost, what the stars indicate for you, whether you will be successful and happy and what is indicated for you in business, love, marriage, friends, enemies, lucky and unlucky periods, what pitfalls to avoid, what opportunities to grasp. Here is your chance to obtain an Astral Reading of your life FREE, to learn the real truth about your life and prospects.

Your reading will be prepared by Tabore, India's most famous Seer, for many years private Astrological adviser to Royalty and the Elite. Simply send your full name, (Mr., Mrs. or Miss.) address and birth-date (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself. No money need be sent but if you wish you may enclose 4 as. (stamps) to help defray costs. Tabore believes in fair dealings and all work for which he receives any payment is on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or full money refunded. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his predictions concerning your life. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews: all consultations by mail only. Address, PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 312-X) Upper Forjett Street, BOMBAY VII.

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That need no
artificial aid.
Bright, vivacious,
happy, gay,
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enhance the day!
Her health, her smiles,
her merry trills,
Her beauty comes from
Beecham's Pills.

A Nightly Dose Of

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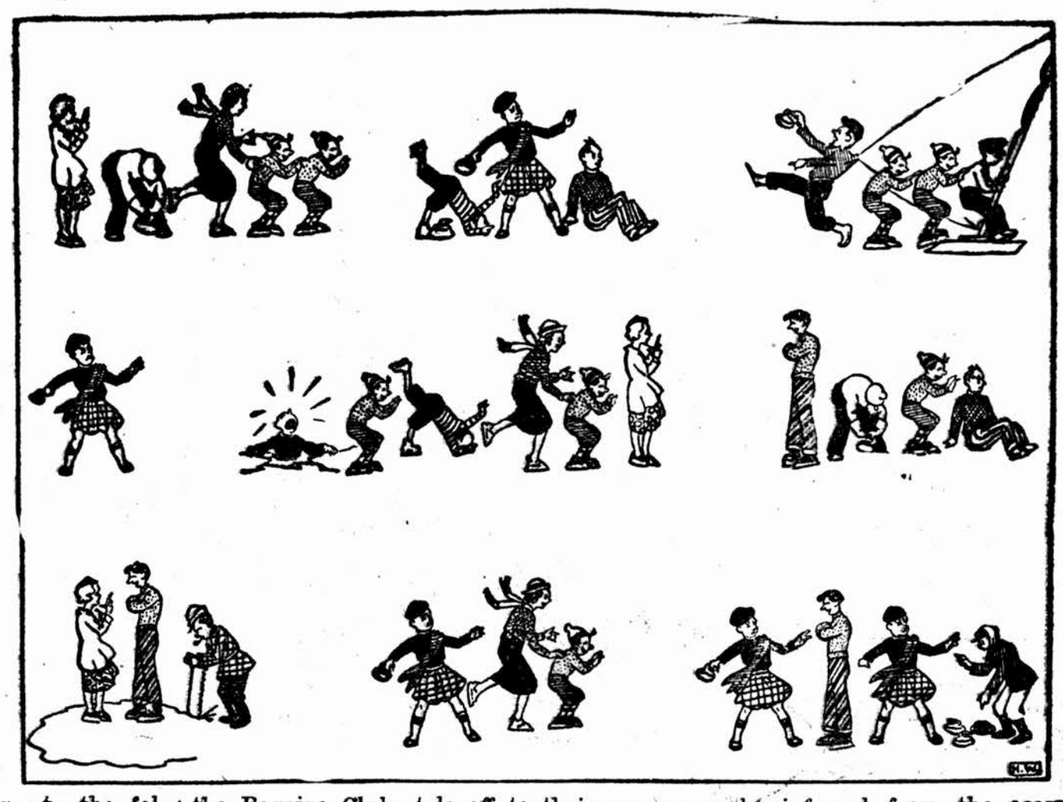
Beecham's PILLS

Will Conquer Scores of Daily Ills

Cryptogram of the Ice Carnival



THE cold wave that swept through the country recently did not leave all distress in its wake. There was rejoicing, too, for all the waterways in the vicinity of Blinkville were frozen over.

Such a multitude of skaters descended on the rivers, lakes and ponds, that the ice was soon chopped to a fine powder, to say nothing of the damage done by the ice-boats and ice-cutters.

This was very annoying to the followers of the ancient game of curling. Driven from place to place, they were the point of abandoning their pastime altogether, when Sandy McThistle brought news of a stretch of ice he had discovered two miles out of town. This was in a small lake, formerly private property, and only Sandy and his friends knew that it had been deeded to the public by the owner.

In the early hours of the morning, the Bagpipe Club stole off to their special ice-field to engage in an exciting game of curling unmolested. The roads were in such bad condition that Sandy decided not to risk his tires on them, so he kept his car in the garage and thumbled a ride on Luke McLuke's milk truck. Luke saw the curling irons and drew his own conclusions, which he published free of charge to everyone he met subsequently. What happened may be inferred from the accompanying sketch of the scene at the lake made at 11 o'clock that morning.

Substitute a letter for each figure in the picture so that the groups of figures spell words and the entire assemblage will form a sentence. This sentence is an old Scotch proverb that is good to remember, when you are in possession of confidential information.

(For solution see page 48)

Charade for a Job-Seeker

WHILE filling out an application blank at an employment agency, Pamela allowed her eyes to rove about the room. She was very much interested in the long line of applicants and speculated just why some were turned down and others were sent after positions. Pamela came to the following poetical conclusion:

"A * * * whose manner spells defeat
Is bound still more setbacks to meet,
If he expects a job to find,
Wearing clothes of the worst kind.
* think, to make a good impression

And * * * * that feeling of depression,
He should put on his Sunday best
With suit well brushed and neatly pressed.
A hair-cut, shave and ********
Help applicants work to secure."

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words which are to be supplied by the solver. The first three of these words are combined to spell the last word.

Coin Conjuring

PLACE two coins of different denominations, a nickel and a dime, for example, on the table and conceal a second nickel in the right hand. Pick up the dime and pretend to wrap it in a handkerchief, but use instead the nickel in the hand. Give the rolled up handkerchief to someone and take the nickel from the table and pretend to roll it in another handkerchief, but actually roll up the dime which is exchanged for the nickel.

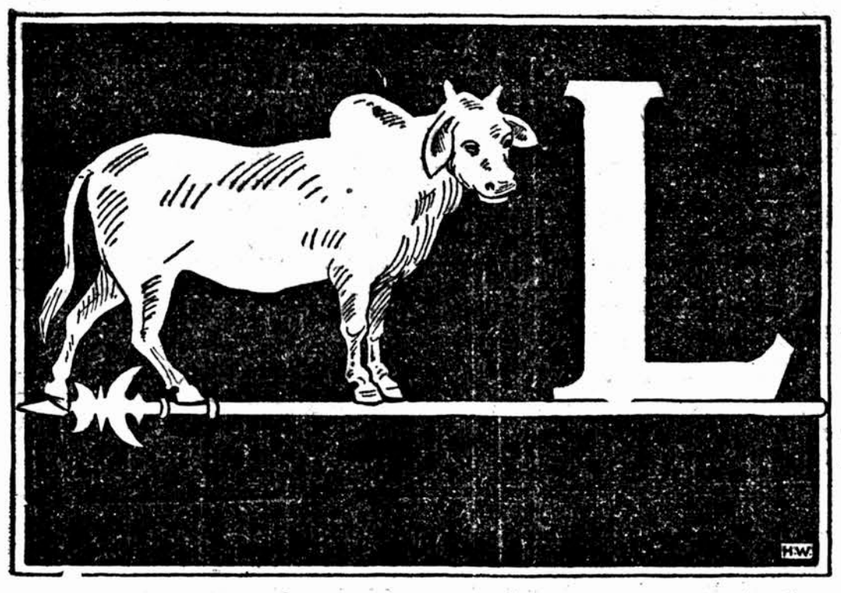
Hand the second handkerchief to someone else, and with a few magic passes you apparently make the coins change places.

Spinning Ruler

MAKE a tiny hole in the exact center of a 12-inch ruler, but do not go clear through the wood. Get a plate and a piece of stiff wire or a knitting needle whose length does not exceed the diameter of the plate.

Hold the needle or wire at the back of the plate and as you pick up the ruler extend the needle the least bit above the top of the plate. The instant you do this, balance the ruler on top of the plate by fitting the end of the needle into the tiny hole in the center of the ruler. Now give the ruler a whirl and it will spin while balanced on the edge of the plate.

The Rebus of a Name



THIS rebus represents the name of an American soldier who was born at Trenton, New Jersey, on January 3, 1779, and was killed in the War of 1812. His exploits as a soldier are eclipsed by his daring explorations and he is chiefly remembered as the discoverer of a mountain summit which bears his name.

By a strange coincidence, this hero's surname, itself, means a mountain summit, so that the present name of the natural wonder he discovered is equivalent to Summit's Summit.

(For solution see page 48)

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent. per cent. success. Particulars on request.

Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal. (B.B.)

GIANTS OF MODERN TRAVEL

Continued from Page 3

"Hindenburg" may be of interest. Apart from the larger dimensions of the latter, the LZ 129 shows two important and very essential improvements. First of all, Diesel engines using crude oil have taken the place of the more dangerous gasoline driven motors. Secondly, the "Hindenburg" is inflated with the safe non-explosive Helium gas, which forms a protective hull around the inner cells filled with Hydrogen gas. These two improvements guarantee a maximum measure of safety against fire and explosion.

The "Hindenburg" carries 195,000 cubic metres of lifting gas, i.e. almost twice the capacity of the "Count Zeppelin" with 105,000 cu.m. The energy output of the motors is in the ratio of 4,000; 2,500 HP respectively. The length of the LZ129 is 246m. with a diameter of 41.2 m. The airship has a maximum speed of 135 kilometres per hour. The crude oil fuel tanks have a capacity of 65,000 kgs. The ship's interior can also accommodate 12,000 kgs. of cargo. There is sufficient space to load a small aeroplane or an automobile.

"Ship's Brains"

Above the guide-cabin there is the radio tower, both decks being in constant connection by mail tubes and telephone. The score of instruments and measuring devices in the "ship's brains" accurately registering every motion are nothing short of marvellous. The altimeter, temperature recorders for gas and atmosphere as well as a whole series of switches and levers for operating the lifting gas cell are installed in the navigation room. The electric-automatic steering device is in itself a marvel of technical science. The radio tower is equipped with the most modern receiving—and transmitting apparatus.

Deeply impressed me take leave after having inspected this monster of the air." The Germans have, indeed, reason to be proud of this masterpiece of their engineering skill.

THE MAHATMA IN HIS RETREAT —THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

(Continued from page 8)

lieves in no confiscation without just compensation.

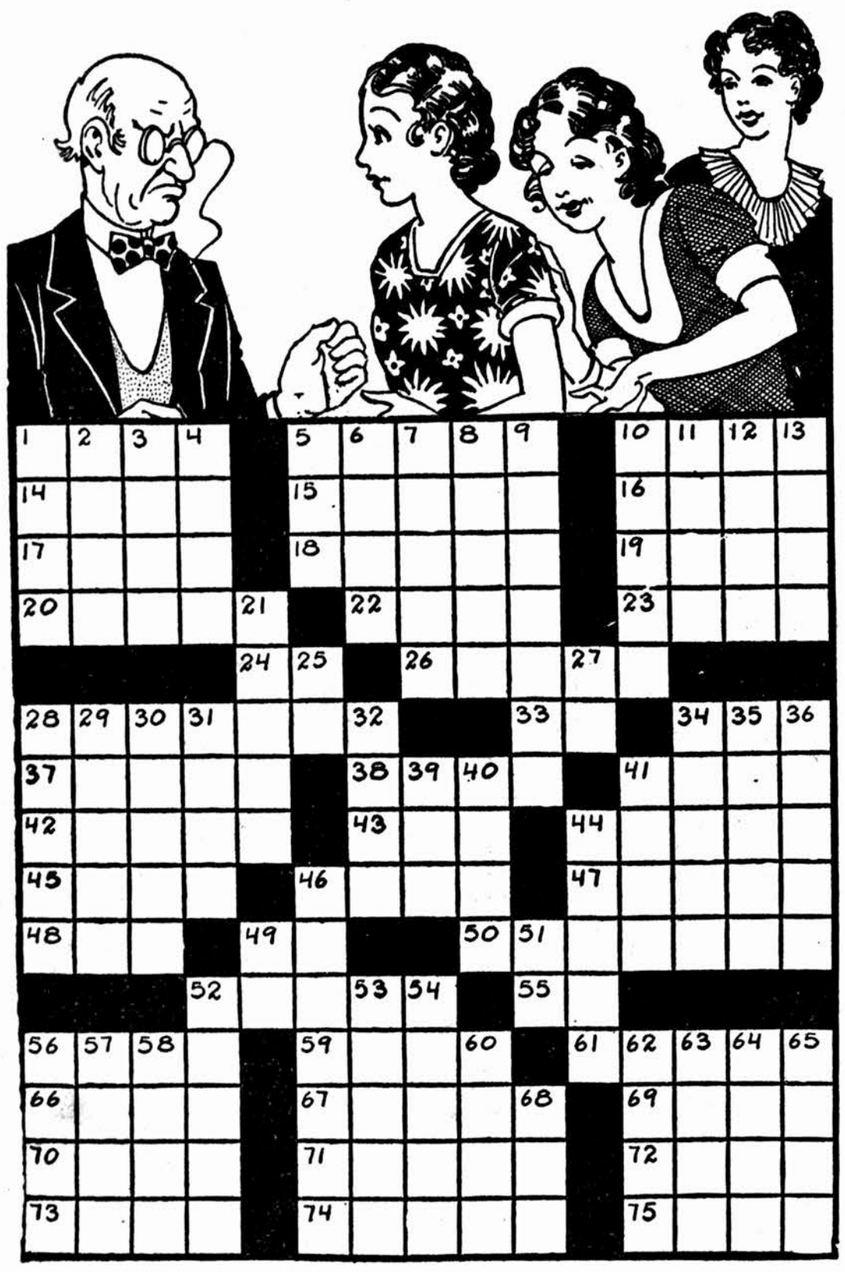
"There is nothing he believes, nothing in his programme to-day, about which I can say, as I certainly would if I felt that way: I oppose this tooth and nail. I would not present the same thing in the same way. Certain methods I adopted Jawaharlal would not adopt. But even where I do not entirely agree with Jawaharlal, I approve of him for India".

Asked if he would emerge from his retirement to lead his people if they again need him, Gandhi replied firmly, with a quick look from under irregular eyebrows at his interrogator: "That depends upon God. I never decide beforehand but wait for the contingency to decide. Planning ahead for myself, even for a few years, is opposed to my principles"

Nevertheless the feeling is strong throughout India that when the moment comes Gandhi will emerge as he has in the past, into renewed active leadership. Personalities, not principles, count in native India, with its primitive mentality, and many believe that Nehru's position may in time be weakened rather than strengthened by his dispassionate rational drive along organisational and political lines. Then it is expected by many that as Nehru bears more frankly to the left, he will be hushed by a Britain inclined to treat Gandhi's more general utterances with tolerance.

It is possible, it is suggested, that Gandhi may have merely stepped aside temporarily to let his people experiment with new political doctrines while he deals with the fundamental social issues he considers of graver present import. Congress leaders themselves stress the non-permanent character of Gandhi's withdrawal, saying: "Though the Mahatma has temporarily retired from politics he is virtually directing Congress activities from behind the scene. The Congress Working Committee meetings are often held in Wardha so that leaders may be as near him as possible to get his advice". And all through India among plain people remark is current: "When we need him, Gandhi will be back among us".

Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Free from harm.
5—Follow the trail of.
10—What is the title of Aldous Huxley's latest novel: "Eyeless in ———"?
14—Title of former Russian rulers.
15—What is the first name of the popular screen star: ——— Novarro?
16—Ireland.
17—Lubricates.
18—Sluggish.
19—Species of pier.
20—The coal fields of what part of the British Empire have a monopoly of the markets of the eastern Atlantic?
22—Joint in the middle of the leg.
23—Wander about.
24—Child's name for father.
26—Hurls.
28—That which is unpaid but due.
33—Babylonian god of the watery element.
34—Lofty mountain.
37—One of the aborigines of New Zealand.
38—Give for temporary use.
41—Wife of Odin in the legendary history of the Lombards.
42—Mass of nerve tissue in the skull.
43—Land measure.
44—Assumed name.
45—Who was the mother of Helen of Troy?
46—River in England.
47—Cook in a closed oven.
48—Bitter vetch.
49—Island off the coast of France near La Rochelle.
50—Who succeeded Jess Willard as heavyweight champion of the world?
52—Whom did Dempsey knock out in two rounds in New York, 1923: Luis ———?
55—Myself.
56—Tropical plant.
59—The Eternal City.
61—Who wrote "The Count of Monte Cristo"?
66—Combining form: pertaining to air.
67—Watchful.
69—Garment.
70—Trial.
71—Person of the African branch of the Ethiopian race.
72—Joy.
73—Satisfy.
74—Obliterate.
75—Elongated fish (plural).

VERTICAL

1—Place compactly.
2—Continent.
3—Drop.
4—Gaelic.
5—Prefix: three.
6—Vigorous in growth.
7—Change for the better.
8—Chosen.
9—Penetrated.
10—Cogwheels.
11—Italian river.
12—Who was queen of Hungary until 1918?
13—Pertaining to a Mongolian race?
21—Primo de Rivera was dictator of what country?
25—Suffix: pertaining to.
27—Tantalum: chemical symbol.
28—Easy gait.
29—More unusual.
30—Highways.
31—Assam silkworm.
32—Kill.
34—Melodies.
35—Rent.
36—Pie of meat.
39—Sea eagle.
40—Require.
41—Something that falls flat (slang).
44—Supplied with weapons.
46—Geological formation.
49—Japanese measure.
51—Printer's measure.
52—American rear admiral prominent in the Civil War.
53—One who poles a boat.
54—Greek letter.
56—Makes lace.
57—Plane surface.
58—Respite.
60—Makes a mistake.
62—Force onward.
63—Underground insectivore.
64—Son of Adam.
65—Observes.
68—Digit.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Try This Catch

SET a bowl filled with water on the table, place on the surface of the water a small metal disk and your friends are amazed to see that it floats. Now pick up the disk, wipe it thoroughly dry and ask some one of your friends to repeat the trick that you just performed. He tries to do so, but the disk immediately sinks to the bottom of the bowl each time.

Then you recover the sunken disk, place it on the water and again it floats. Your friend again tries to do this, but he has no better luck than he did at the first attempt.

No one can succeed in performing this trick unless he knows the secret. Two disks are used and both look exactly alike. One, however, is made of aluminum and the other is tin. Each time you take the aluminum disk from the water and wipe it you palm it and substitute the tin disk for your friend to try to make float.

A Frozen Rainbow

ZOROBABEL LEBABOROZ did not go back to high school last September. He found his vacation job of attending a soda fountain so interesting that he decided to stay on. When the cold weather came, however, things began to get slack in the little ice cream parlor where Zorrie worked and though he did his best to appear busy all the time, his employer notified him that his services would be no longer required at the end of the week.

Zorobabel realized that he would have to do something drastic if he did not wish to spend the winter walking the streets. In a moment of inspiration he invented the "Frozen Rainbow." This was a sundae composed of vanilla ice cream, orange ice, raspberry and wild cherry syrup and whipped cream all mixed together. This new dainty became so popular with the customers that the proprietor not only kept Zorrie on his job, but hired another soda-jerker to assist him.

Making up a new dish is not just a matter of scooping the ice cream out of the cans. The selling price of the new sundae must be carefully estimated. Thus, vanilla ice cream sold in Zorrie's store for $1.20 a gallon, while orange ice retailed at $1.60 a gallon. Raspberry and wild cherry syrup cost $2.80 a gallon and whipped cream was 90 cents a quart.

How much of each ingredient, measured in half-pints, did Zorrie have to put into his sundae to have it sell at $2.00 a gallon?

(For solution see page 48)

Brain-Teasing Riddles

WHY is it always unwise for anyone to describe his plans in flowery language?

* * *

2. What is the most common cause of coolness between friends?

* * *

3. Why is paying back borrowed money like sleeping alone?

* * *

4. Why is a tenant most likely to be satisfied with a very small house or apartment?

* * *

5. What does a wakeful person do when he counts sheep to get to sleep?

* * *

6. What is it that no matter how much it talks it never gives itself away.

* * *

7. Why is a bank teller much more susceptible to colds than anybody else?

* * *

8. Why would an extravagant housewife make a good Congressman?

* * *

9. What has two ears but cannot hear; two eyes but cannot see, and four legs but cannot walk?

* * *

10. Why should a prisoner who is released from jail on his birthday never be congratulated?

* * *

11. What is it that everyone always has to do by halves?

* * *

12. What is the last word of every book?

* * *

13. Why is it impossible for a fly to climb the walls of a library and reach the ceiling?

* * *

14. Why should an unlucky gambler never eat alphabet soup?

Find the Number

WHEN William Waddle checked his luggage at the railroad terminal he received a check which bore a certain number.

The number was composed of four digits which added up to seven. The difference between the first and the third digit was one, but when multiplied together the result was 12. The second and fourth digits were equal.

What was the number?

(For solution see page 48)

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our RESEMBLANCE COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided eac h coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

ENTRY COUPON	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	8
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	1
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

ENTRY COUPON	
A	
B	
C	
D	
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G	8
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P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

An Englishman and an American were watching Vesuvius in eruption.

"Well, my friend," said the Englishman, "I don't think you've anything in your country to equal that."

"Perhaps not," was the reply; "but we've a fire-brigade in New York that could put it out."

* * * *

A countryman on his first visit to town went into a post-office to send a telephone message. It was also his first experience of the telephone, and the girl at the exchange kept telling him to "Speak louder, please."

"Looder," said he, exasperated. "D'ye think I wad be usin' yer gotten contraption at all if I could shout on looder!"

* * * *

Thomas was rather thrifty. On a visit to the States he decided to send a telegram to his host.

On inquiring at the post-office he was told the charge, but that the sender's name would be free.

"That's splendid," he replied. "I'm a Red Indian and my name is Oannacometnemorn Tam'"

* * * *

A man and his son were out walking when the boy noticed a sign, "Carpenter and Joiner," outside a house.

"Father," he asked, "what is a joiner?"

"A joiner, my son," replied his parent, "is a man who, if he sees two men drinking together at a bar, immediately joins them."

* * * *

A speaker at a temperance meeting harangued the crowd on the evils of drink and publicans in general.

"Who can dress his wife in furs and ride in expensive cars?" he stormed. "The publican of course. He lives a life of luxury on your money!"

Some time later he met a young couple who had attended the meeting, and was gratified when the husband thanked him effusive for his wonderful advice.

"So you have given up drink?" the lecturer asked.

"Oh, no," came the reply, "we've bought a pub!"

* * * *

A little country boy who had never seen a circus before, was walking round the tent when one of the clowns lifted up the flap and stepped outside for a smoke.

This excited the small boy, and he ran round to the ticket-office in front and announced:—

"Hey, mister! Yer clown's loose?"

Husband (home early): "Ah! There's no place like home."

Wife: "What's happened at the club, darling?"

* * * *

A small boy was being shown the Houses of Parliament by his uncle, who was a member. The boy asked a number of questions and elicited the fact that members were paid their salaries in advance.

"I see," he remarked, intelligently. "It's like putting a quarter in the meter before you get any g[illegible]

* * * *

It was in the middle of the hottest of hot summers, and the temperature was round about the 100-in-the-shade mark. Along the street came a man wearing a heavy overcoat, with the collar turned up round his ears.

A well-meaning old lady, filled with curiosity, stopped the man.

"Why in the world," she demanded, "are you wearing a heavy blue overcoat on a day like this?"

The man smiled and then answered, confidentially: "Because, madam, brown doesn't suit me at all."

"My rose!" he whispered tenderly, as he pressed her velvet cheek to his.

"My cactus!" she said, as she dodged his whiskers.

* * * *

Mary: Please, madam, I've knocked the marble clock off the sideboard.

Madam: Good heavens: Has it stopped?

Mary: No madam. It's gone straight through to the basement.

* * * *

An old village woman was renowned for the fact that she grumbled at everything and everybody.

The vicar had determined to try to find something about which she had no complaint. At last he thought he had found it in the old lady's crop of potatoes, which was the finest for miles around.

"Ah, for once you must be pleased," he said, with a beaming smile, as he met her in front of her cottage. "Everybody's saying how splendid your potatoes are this year."

The old woman glovered at him as she answered: "They're not so bad. But where's the bad potatoes for the pigs?"

Subscriber (about to place a Long distance call): "Can't you make a special price for just listening? I want to call my wife."

* * * *

Jimmy had been sent to bed by his mother for using a naughty word. When his father came home she sent him up to punish the boy.

"I'll teach him to swear!" he roared, and started up the stairs. He tripped on the top step—and even his wife held her ears for a few moments.

"You'd better come down now," she called up after the air had cleared somewhat. "Jimmy's had enough for his first lesson."

* * * *

Both were natives of the Emerald Isle. This perhaps explains the warmth and cordiality of the chance acquaintanceship they struck up while on a railway journey.

"An' so you say your name is Riley?" asked one. "Are you, I wonder, any relation to my ould friend, Tim Riley, the bookmaker?"

"Very distantly," replied the other. "Oi was mother's first child. Tim was her twelfth."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Frozen Rainbow: Zorobabel made up a gallon of his sundae by taking two and one-half pints of vanilla ice cream, three pints of orange ice, one-half pint each of raspberry and wild cherry syrup and one and one-half pints of whipped cream. Other combinations are possible.

Charade: The four missing words in the order of their use are: Man, I, Cure, Manicure.

Cryptogram: Three can keep a secret when two are away.

Rebus: The name of the American soldier is Zebulon Pike (Zebu L on Pike), the discoverer of Pike's Peak.

Missing Number: The number that fulfills the conditions of the puzzle is 1030.

Riddles: 1. Because they may be nipped in the bud. 2. A hot argument. 3. Because it is retiring a loan (alone.). 4. Because there is no room for complaint. 5. Pull the wool over his eyes. 6. Money. 7. Because so many drafts go through his window. 8. Because she introduces so many bills into the house. 9. A dead cat. 10. Because that would be wishing him many happy returns. 11. Eat grapefruit. 12. Finis. 13. Because there are too many stories in it. 14. Because of the I, O, U's in it.

Our Humorist At Large

"Last time I refereed here, they chucked me in the creek."

"Light travels at the rate of 30,000 miles a second."

"No, 300,000 miles a second."

"You may be right. Traffic conditions have improved so much lately."

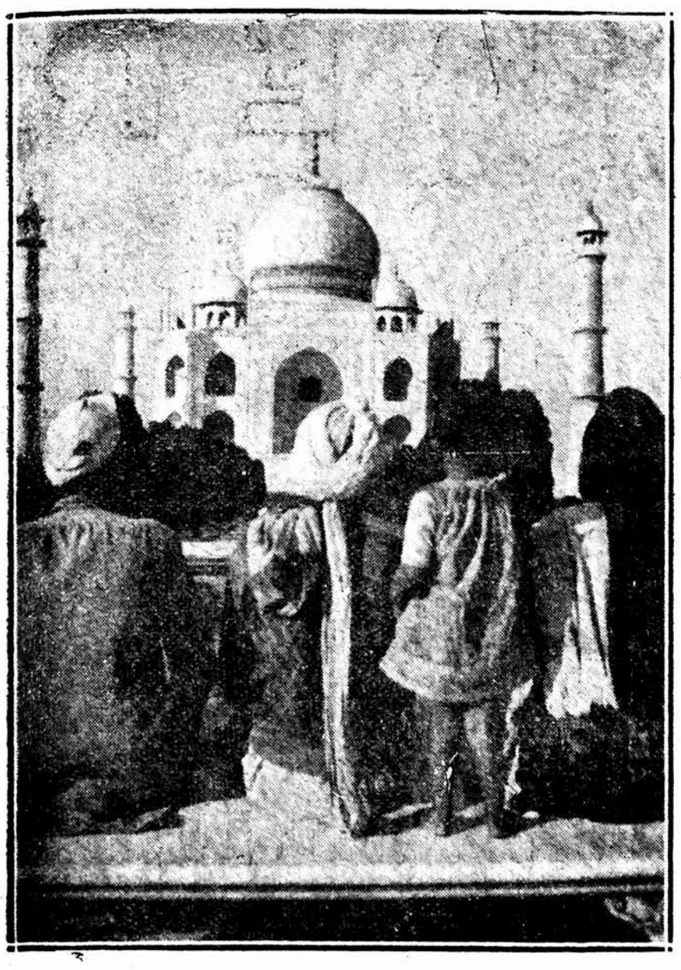
"Miss Irene, if you won't be my wife, do at least help me to get up."

"Bother, the doctor put iron in my medicine again."

"Your pulse is irregular. Do you drink?"

"Yes, but very regularly."

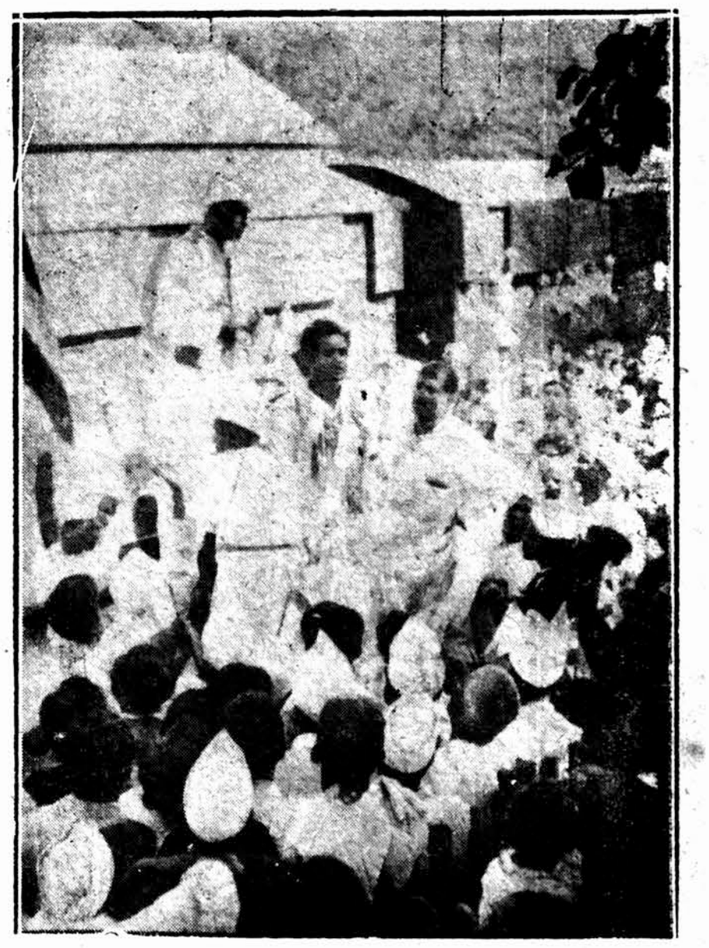
"Don't you remember me? I gave your brother some Buns at the Zoo last summer."

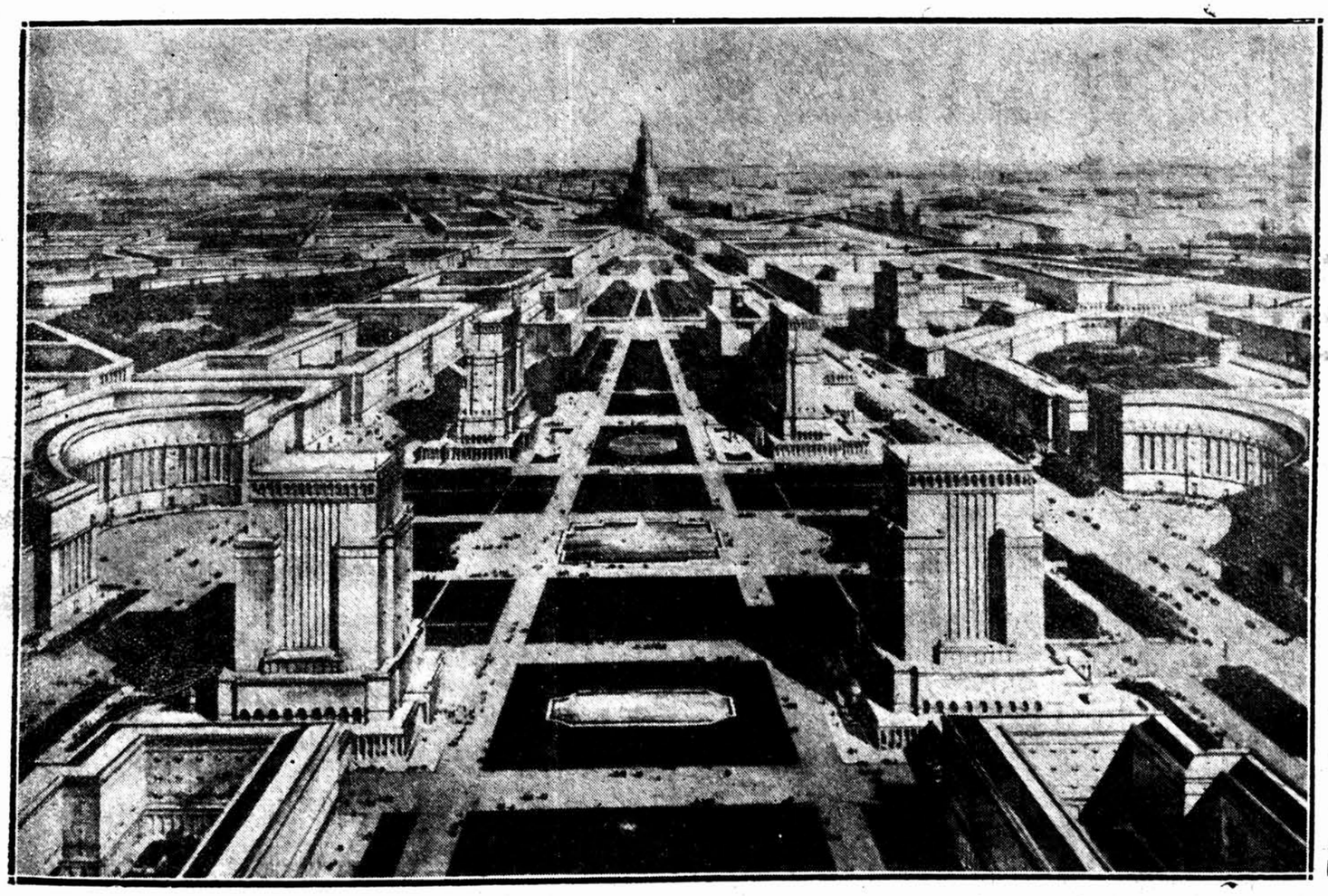


Left:—"Drinking in the Beauty of the Taj."

(Photo by R. G. Dikshit.)

Right:—Jawaharlal Nehru delivers the Congress message from the railway platform at Kasaragod (S. Kanara).

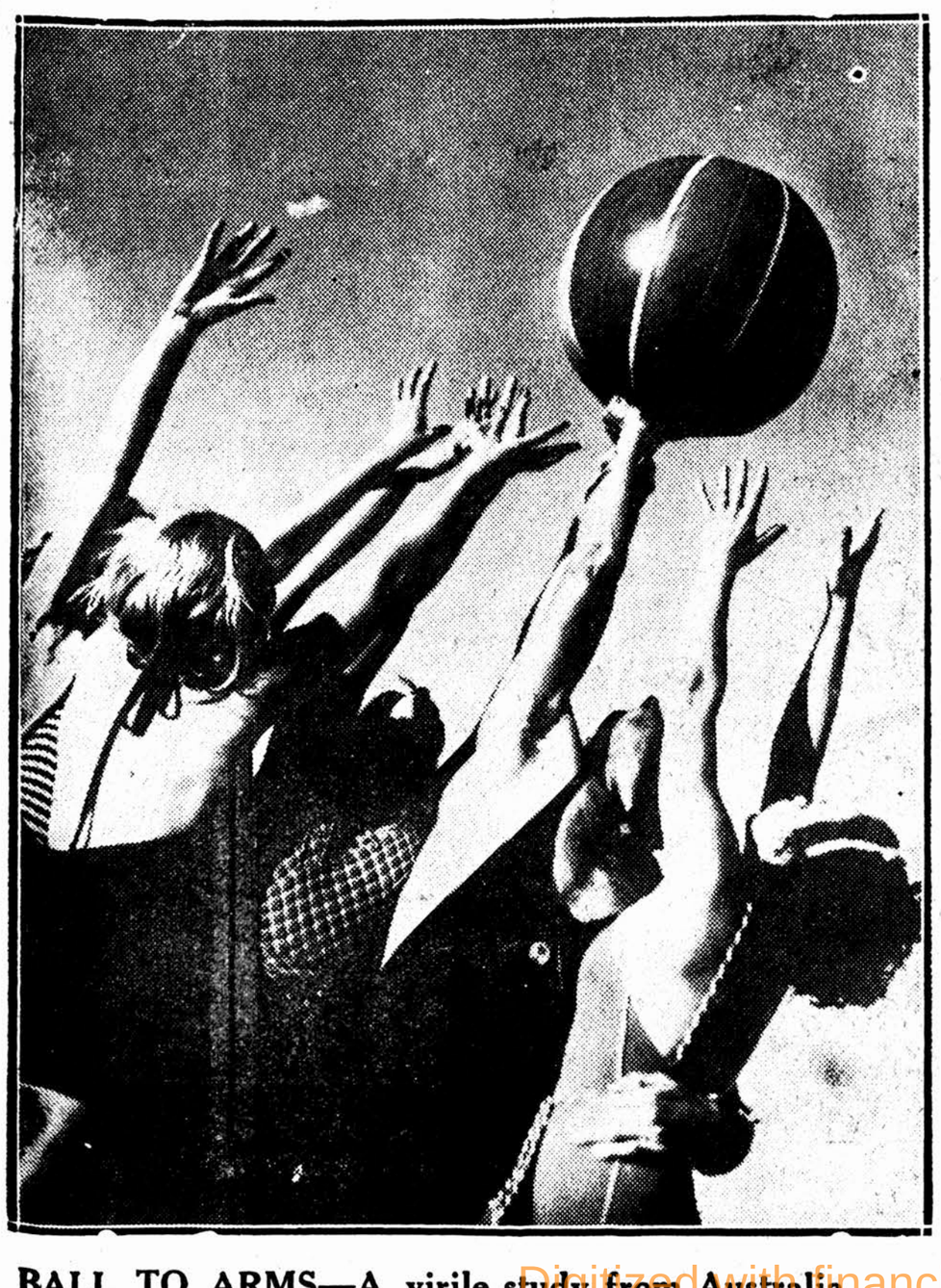




MOSCOW AS THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PLANS TO REBUILD IT.

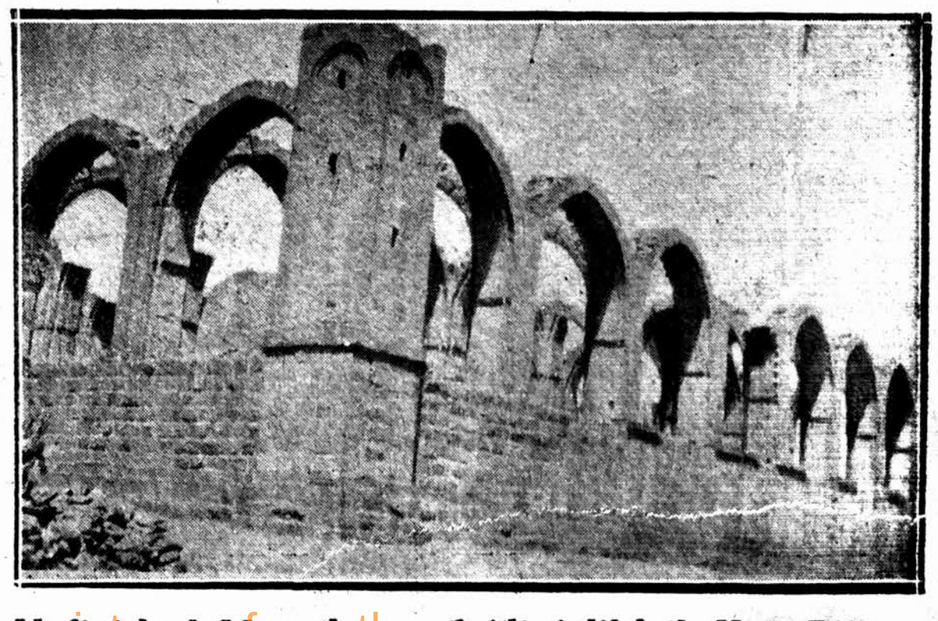
An architect's drawing of the Palace of the Soviets from the Lenin Hills, showing new buildings, bridges and broad parks which are now under construction as part of the complete rebuilding of the capital of the U.S.S.R.

(Sovfoto.)



BALL TO ARMS—A virile study from Australia.

"Reflection" (Photo by L. B. Parekh.)



Unfinished Mausoleum of Ali Adilshah II at Bijapur.

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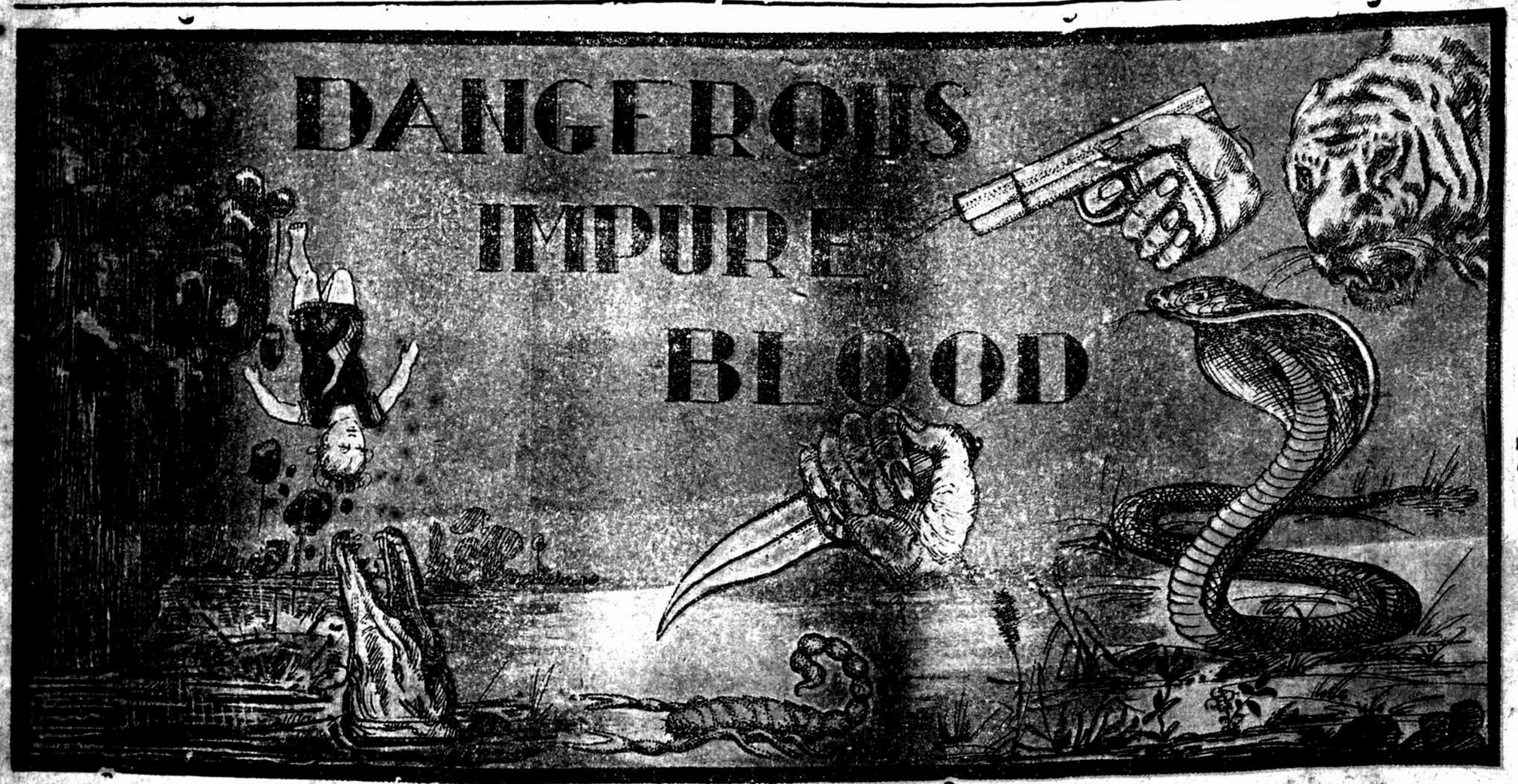

We generally take precautions against known dangers but few of us realise that one of the greatest dangers to life is Impure Blood which is the root cause of most diseases and which cause unbearable agonies and sufferings if the timely warnings in the shape of Skin Diseases, Boils, Sores etc. are disregarded.

If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.—you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

CLARKE'S
ORIGINAL
BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE
BLOOD MIXTURE
REG. TRADE MARK

Clarke's Blood Mixture

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